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BASS'S ALE
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[SIXTEEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,724—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W A Wheler	29th Nov.
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7913	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903
* ARABIA	7933	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	7284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are Imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Iveilich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	E. Cobol	4331	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 518-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 17th November, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,583	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 1,210; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ANCONA	5,090	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 107.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY the 27th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bareeh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

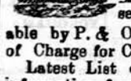
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 30th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay 22nd November, 1902. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT ME

THE TIME THE TIME THE TIME
DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Gent's Tivoli Watches.

Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
Silver open-faced Keyless, at... " 8 each.
(Ladies or Gents.)

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Courvisier Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 17. Rs. 20. Rs. 25. (Capped.)

Our Cheap but Reliable WATCHES.

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

English make, Timepieces, at Rs. 3-8 Plain.
Do. do. at Rs. 4, Carriage.
Do. do, at Rs. 5, (Alarming).

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

REPAIRS.

We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

JEWELLERY OF LATEST DESIGNS MADE TO ORDER.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS. OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS

SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTE
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.

TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS' LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS. SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

C. M. PHESANIA,
MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.,

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO. LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE
FOR EACH AND ALL.
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
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MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS,
HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES
SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.
MENUS ARRANGED
AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED
FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.
OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.
W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT, AT 8-30,

REV. R. A TORREY,

WILL SPEAK, AND

Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER

WILL SING,

Also TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, AT 8-30 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
AT 5-45 P. M.

Messrs. TORREY and ALEXANDER will also conduct Meetings Daily from TUESDAY to FRIDAY inclusive in the Y. W. C. A. HALL, Wellington Lines, at 7-30 a. m.

The Public are cordially invited.

ADMISSION FREE.

Those who possess "Sacred Songs and Solos" should bring them.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CLASSES.

CLASSES for instruction (theoretical and practical) in ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING will be formed in January next. The course will extend over three years. The Fee per quarter will be Rs. 9 payable in advance. Further particulars will be sent on application.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have appointed TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 2nd and 3rd December, 1902, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the election of CHAIRMAN of the Chamber in place of the Hon'ble Mr. William Greaves who has resigned owing to his inability to return to Bombay within the period prescribed in Rule VII, 13, of the Chamber.

The balloting for Chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year (1903) will also take place on the above-mentioned dates.

The Ballot-Box for both elections will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. on 2nd and 3rd December.

By order of the Committee,

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 676 of 1901.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDULLA BIN ALI SAHEB KUR, BADRUDIN ABDULLA KUR, HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, FAZULBHOY VISRAM and HAJIBHOY VISRAM, carrying on business together in partnership under the style of VISRAM, EBRAHIM & COMPANY, RAHIMTULLA KHAIRAZ and MAHOMEDBHAI NENSEY, carrying on business under the style of NENSEY KHAIRAZ & COMPANY ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1902, the following five immoveable properties will be SOLD in five lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 18th day of December, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the Bank of Bombay the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in priority to any charge, the abovementioned firms of Visram Ebrahim and Company and Nensey Khairaz and Company (being Defendants 3—7 in the above suit) may have upon all those the five immoveable properties more particularly described hereunder, or upon any of them, or any part thereof, and of the first and second Defendants abovenamed or either of them in:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece of Fazendari land, the Fazendar whereof is the Church of N. S de Esperance, situate on the Western side of Tandel Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen and a half feet in breadth, and including the rear half gully seventy and a three quarter feet in length (being an area of one hundred and twenty two square yards) or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, together with the message, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property of Mahomed Ismail bin Kumroodin Naikwaraz, on the east by Tandel Street aforesaid, on the South by the property of Juma Khan, and on the West by the other half of the sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No. 2815, Street No 62-64, and are registered by the Fazendar under No 49, and were formerly in the occupation of Marisambibi, widow, and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of Badrudin Abdulla Kur, the second Defendant abovenamed or his tenants.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of land (being originally the Northern moiety of a piece of land) situate on the western side of Bapoo Khote Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty two square yards or thereabouts, with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Khatree Mowloo Husein and Khatree Haroum Hussein and now of Vajioa Ebrahim, on the East by Bapoo Khote street aforesaid, on the south by the property of Fuckoo bin Alli Saheb Koor (being originally the Southern moiety of the piece of land now being described, the middle boundary between the two moieties being the middle of the party or dividing wall between them) and on the West by a Sweeper's passage and which said premises were assessed by the said Municipality under No 9 and then under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No 5962, Street Nos 56, 58 and 62 and 64, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 1037, New No. 299, Old survey No. 2066 new survey No 731 and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO III.

All that piece of land situate on the Western side of Khoja Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty one square yards or thereabouts, with the shed covered with tiles standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mowjee Mistri afterward of Vijunoocandas and now of Ghellabhai, on the East by Khoja Street aforesaid, on the south by the public road called Gujar Street leading to Duncan Road, and on the west by a Sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 16 and are now assessed under Ward No. 7291, Street Nos. 158 159 Khoja Street and 4 Gujar Street and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 312 and 307, New No. 75 3, Old Survey No. 89, New Survey No 4313, and were formerly in the occupation of Kooknee Shaik Catgay and are now in the occupation of the said Budrudin Abdula Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece of Fazendari land the Fazendar whereof is Jeewanji Maneckji, situate on the Eastern side of Dongri Koli Passage, and being to the South of Dongri Koli Cross Lane, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts, with the message, tenement, or chawl standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North formerly partly by land belonging to Sattar Mosque, partly by the property of Bohra Lootoofally Nooroodin and partly by the shed belonging to the said Sattar Mosque and now by the property of Bohra Nuthisalli Nooroodin, on the East partly by the Koli gully or Dongri Koli Passage aforesaid and partly by formerly the property of Dhondoo Koli and now by a firewood shed the property of the said Sattar Mosque, on the South partly by the said Dongri Koli Passage and partly by the property of Dongri Pilajee Kolee, and on the west by the said Dongri Koli passage, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipality under No 132 and then Assessed under No 134, and are now assessed under ward No 1994, Street Nos 23 to 25, on the South side and 25 on the West side, and were formerly in the occupation of Loohar Dewa Ghella, Dhanji Ladha, and others as tenants and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO V.

All that piece of Foras free hold salt batty ground situate on the Western side of the lines of rails on the G. I. P. Railway in the Upper Mahim District without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North, East, and West by Water-passages on the other side of which is land bearing New Survey No 203, and on the South by the batty ground of Caitan de Silva being New Survey No 205, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 151-142, New No 13011, New Survey No 204, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 5579, Street No 55, and were formerly in the occupation of Abdulla bin Alli Saheb Kur and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 30 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of October, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 15th December, 1902, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1903, to the 31st March 1904.

II.—Printed Forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (B. A. Form 11) of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m and 2 p.m. up to 13th December on payment at the rate of rupee one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 15th December, 1902. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

IV.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

C. G. OLDFIELD, Major, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay, 20th November, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL AND COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

Grand production of the enormously successful Musical Comedy,

A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

BY GEORGE DANCE.

MUSIC BY HOWARD TALBOT.

CASTE.

Hang Chow......Emperor of Ylang Ylang..Mr. Albert Rees
Chippee Chop...Lord Chancellor ....Mr. Duncan Munroe
Hi Lung ....Lord High Admiral ....Mr. Percival Knight
Tom Hatherton ....Mr. J. Knox-Orde
Mr. Pineapple...Mr. Henry Dallas.
Florrie, Violet, Millie, Gertie } Mrs. Pineapple's Bridesmaids. { Miss Eva Bonheur, Miss Violet Frampton, Miss Grace Ray, Miss Eva Cariotta
Mrs. Brown..The Official mother-in-law.Miss Grace Desmond
Yen Yen, Sing Sing } Soo Soo's Maids of Honors { Miss Kate Overton, Miss Phyllis Underwood
Mi Mi ....Miss Bertha Hunter
Soo Soo.........The Emperor's niece ..Miss Lillie Cavenagh
Mrs. Pineapple ....Miss Isabel Vernon
Fi Fi ....Miss Nellie Curtis
Chinese Maids: Misses Carrie Roberts, Daizy Albert, Vera Havelock, Ella Featherstone.
Chinamen; Messrs. Biley, Ingels, Carlyle, Graham.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

Scene—CHINA. Time—The Present.
Act I. ....The Gardens of the Hotel Ylang Ylang.
Act II. ....Room in the Emperor's Palace.
In this Act Miss CARRIE ROBERTS will introduce her DANCE FANTASTIQUE.

New and elaborate Scenery painted by W.H. PULFORD.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

PRICES:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Chairs	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

Doors open 8-30 p.m.
Performance 9 p.m.

The last DOWN LOCAL TRAIN timed to leave CHURCH GATE at mid-night will START 15 minutes LATER and run on to SANTA CRUZ and ANDHERI.



THE S.S. "VILLE DE METZ" 3,297 Tons, expected to SAIL on or about 29th NOVEMBER for MARSEILLES, has splendid Passenger Accommodation.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 300
SECOND CLASS .... „ 200

French Cuisine. Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "TRIESTE," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days, after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS PROCEEDING TO DELHI FOR THE CORONATION DURBAR.

AS a large number of First and Second Class Passengers are likely to require accommodation by Railway to Delhi DURING THE CORONATION ASSEMBLY, passengers are recommended to give as early notice as possible at the Station of departure when they propose to travel.

Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed between the 1st December, 1902, and 1st of January, 1903. Application for reserved accommodation during this period should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th October, 1902.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December 1902, and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1902-1903.

IT is PROPOSED to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING, on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1902, and about Fourteen Extra Meetings will be held on SATURDAYS during the Season, up to the end of March, 1903.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings is as follows:—

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock .... Rs. 30

NON-MEMBERS OF THE W. I. T. C.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand
Stand and Enclosure only.................. Rs. 30 } Rs. 40
Extra for Private Paddock.................. Rs. 10 }
The above Tickets include 2 transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies free.

Season Tickets are obtainable only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.
Byculla Club, Byculla.

or to

MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Eastern Assurance Co.,
1 Green Street, Fort.

Applications for Tickets must be accompanied by Remittance for cost.

The charge for DAY TICKETS will be:—

Grand Stand and Enclosure including free Ticket for 1 Lady	Rs. 5
Private Paddock	„ 1
Ladies (not holding Tickets)	„ 2
Children	„ 2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th November, 1902.

FOR CORONATION.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED.

BEST SADDLERY, STABLE KITS,

CARRIAGE LAMPS & RUBBER TYRES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

A GOOD THING FOR MAHOMETANS: Chapeteaut's Pepsine Pearls (made from the sheep) cure indigestion.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay fancy prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G. and J. Cover Rs. 13. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

REAL CAMEL-HAIR RUGS, the warmest and the lightest covering for Cold Weather. Just the thing for Delhi Durbar. A new consignment just landed. —M. BRESLAUER and Co.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE for a paying Guest from 1st December, with European Family in New Flat at Middle Colaba. Apply to "RUS IN URBE," care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

PLEASE NOTE.—Our renowned specifics for HYDROCELE and ASTHMA give immediate relief. Perfect cure guaranteed, Price Rs. 5 each, Numerous obstinate cases cured very shortly and satisfactorily. Apply only to P. G. MUKHERJI, V. C. WORKS, Ranaghat, Bengal.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for deseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

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BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

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SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India, PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-6-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

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CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

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A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminii.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

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V. S. O. P. BRANDY.

(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

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3 STARS BRANDY.

(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
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PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed..................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period, to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

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BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs, 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE PIANOTIST.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that does not interfere with the use of the Piano in the ordinary way.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

It is by far the best invention of the kind that has ever been produced.

MARK HAMBOURG says:—"I consider it far superior to any other Piano-player I have seen."

LESLIE STUART, composer of Florodora, writes:— "Perfection is the only word for the Pianotist."

CAN BE SEEN AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

QUEEN'S ROAD SHOW ROOMS.

No. 5-12.

AGENTS: LAURIE & MARNER, LD.,
COACH BUILDERS, LONDON.

JUST LANDED

FRESH STOCK of Carriages, New and Second-hand, by well-known London Builders. Some of them are suitable for Native States for immediate use at the Delhi Durbar.

CARRIAGE REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

It is conducted under the immediate supervision of an experienced English Foreman, and all Repairs will be executed.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.

Best English-made Carriages are hired out with Pair and Single Horses.

PEGAMOID CLOTH.

We hold Agency and got in stock varieties of cloth suitable for lining Sofas and Chairs and trimming Carriages. Inspection invited.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & SONS.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

TO BE LET

THE SECOND FLOOR of the ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, suitably arranged for occupation by several Offices. The premises afford the finest accommodation in the Fort, being central and open to the breeze on all sides. Apply for particulars to

THE MANAGER,
Oriental Life Assurance Co., Bombay.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

OF

ENGLISH BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

LARGE BONA-FIDE REDUCTIONS

COMMENCING 1st NOVEMBER

AT

PUNJABI MOHAMMUDDIN AND FAZOOLKARIM,

12, SITARAM BUILDING,

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

ENGINES FOR SALE—CHEAP.

TWO SECOND-HAND HORIZONTAL, each 14 Nominal Horse Power, by Tangye in thorough working order. Apply

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
Byculla, Bombay.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

ESTIMATES and designs can now be furnished for Motor Cars driven by Steam, Oil or Electricity; also Steam Wagons and all accessories. Apply

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

WROUGHT IRON TUBES.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

THE ONLY

MOTOR CAR

FOR INDIA

IS THE

LOCOMOBILE STEAM CAR

WITH A

KEROSENE OIL BURNER

No Vibration

No Noise

Climbs any Hill

USES ANY QUALITY OF KEROSENE OIL.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM

THE MOTOR

TRANSPORT & SUPPLY CO.

Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

FIRE APPLIANCES.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS have arranged to keep a large stock at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. The following are ready for immediate delivery: Steam Fire Engines, Manual Fire Pumps, Hose, Hydrants, Standpipes, Couplings, &c., &c.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.
Sole Agents for Merryweather & Sons, Ld.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics ...	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward ...	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel ...	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood ...	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang ...	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly ...	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies ...	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore ...	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper ...	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price ...	8	0
Military Dialogues by Lieut.-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis ...	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4) ...		12

PAPER COVERS.

	Rs.	a.
Views of Winchester College ...	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Foynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift ...	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad ...	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

Apply to "R," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs, easy-chairs, sideboard, what-not, book and hat stands, cupboards, almirah, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, new Brussels carpets, iron safe, sliding door glass cupboard.

On account of the concerned—
3 cases all wool trousering cricket flannel.
1 case chamois leather.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Ranchordas Valabhoy—
566 S. S. S. H. 1625-29—4 cases, each 50 pieces, white shirtings 35" by 40 yards.
959 S. S. S. H. 4541-59—19 cases each 50 pieces white shirtings 36" by 40 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

Few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 second hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture by Wimbridge Roberts and others, also bentwood furniture, crockery, glassware, plated ware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, 1 D. B. B. L. Gun by John Dickson and Sons in canvas case, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of J. B. NEUBERG, Esq.

Catalogues will be ready to-day and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dhunjee Street, opposite the Mission Church below the Grant Road Bridge, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, Trescher's glassware and crockeryware, platedware, organ by Rose and Co., square piano by Soundy and Co., table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, large size cooking stove, garden plants in pots, garden benches, tables and pump, etc., the property of C. SIMMONDS, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Gilbert's Bungalow, Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome engravings, table ornaments, wind-proof table and hanging lamps, carpets, icebox, China bath tubs, cane matting of the whole bungalow, a large collection of choice garden plants in pots, etc., the property of Major P. H. ROGERS.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 9th prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Khatao Mansion" (first floor), Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture of the latest design, Cutch silverware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy, Singer's foot sewing machine, large ice box, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, wind-proof lamps, etc., the property of W. CRUICKSHANK, Esq. proceeded home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th November, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. T. Candy's furniture, garden, &c., will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, instead of Monday, the 24th instant.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Ridge", Malabar Hill, opposite the Gymkhana, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial made entire suites of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture, specially made to order by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, large partition screens, single and double door almirahs, chest of drawers and wardrobes, teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables with marble tops, rich drawing room and bed room Persian and Brussels carpets, brass and iron single and double wire spring bedsteads, first rate pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and standard hall lamps, valuable library furniture, large glass book cases, library chairs, book stands, Madras cane matting incandescent gas lamps, one Colt's 6 chambers revolver with case, iron stamping machine, chaff cutting machine, clothes folding machine by Thomas Bradford and Co ; sets of copper and aluminium cooking utensils, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots consisting of Begonias, Crotons, crisenthemums, Ferns, Lilies, Palms, Roses, Pinacs, &c., garden tools, &c., the property of Hon Mr. Justice E. T. CANDY.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The garden will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, drawing room suit, drawing room cabinets, marble top table and teapoys, single and double door bevelled mirror glass almyras, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, handsome table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, wind-proof lamps, washhand and dressing tables, &c., &c., the property of Major G. S. THOMSON, I. M. S., 21st Bombay Infantry.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery, and platedware, table and hanging lamps, first-rate pictures, handsome table ornaments, one rosewood cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., one handsome strong-built landaulette, one handsome strong gray Arab, about 8 years, 14-2, goes well in harness, very quiet and a set of plated mounted harness, &c., the property of S. S. SOOKER, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE PAREL AND BELLASIS ROADS IN FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the "City of Bombay Improvement Trust," Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following valuable building sites, for the term of 999 years :—

Area in Sq. yds.	Area in Sq. yds.	Area in Sq. yds.	Area in Sq. yds.
6475·00	203·34	2,335·00	316·44
	273·00	654·95	30·67
548·35	359·14	608·00	296·68
563·00	489·25	553·84	357·28
597·25	1,276·73	573·72	446·54
571·00	326·55	599·91	543·97
553·00	965·46	553·85	392·97
708·21	400·00	477·87	412·04
872·49	400·00	359·63	430·74
703·33	400·00	749·51	
740·83	400·00	284·22	

Sale to commence at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 4th December next, and at 3 p.m. on such subsequent days as may be notified hereafter on the site of Messrs. Bennett and Co., by order of the Trustees.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th November, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LEASEHOLD LANDS, together with the buildings standing thereon, belonging to the Mahaluxmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld. situated at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge.

Under instructions from the Trustees for debenture-holders of the Mahaluxmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge, on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1902, at 3-30 p.m.

All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the Trustees of the debenture-holders, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th November, 1902.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy. To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the politan Library, can have the paper by ing to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the " GAZETTE," Head Office.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.

BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
No. 7, Sitaram Building,
CRAWFORD MARKET.
SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS.
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRT MAKERS.
Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Merinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.
DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.
The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£93	= plus 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 1/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 5/8	= do
2 months hence	22 1/2	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	48 7/8	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13 1/2	= plus 1/2
Berlin	20·45	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87 1/8	= plus 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= plus 1/8
6 " " "	3 5/8 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8 pr ct	= plus 1/8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 7/8 pr ct	= plus 1/8
7 day market loans	2 7/8 pr ct	= plus 1/8
Specie Shipments—		
Silver to Bombay	£140,000	
Gold do	£ 20,000	

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 1-16. Nov.-Dec. Tone firm.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-4. Nov.-Dec Sellers. Tone firm.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 3-4. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. Tone firm.

Linseed.—Linseed Bold 44. Apl.-May. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.

Arrival—Steamer Daghistar.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 4·54 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 300 bales. Imports 7,000 bales. Arrivals closed firm.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·45 plus 6	4·43 plus 6	4·42 plus 6	4·41 plus 5
March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.	
4·41 plus 5	4·41 plus 5	4·41 plus 5	
June-July	July-Aug.		
4·41 plus 5	4·41 plus 6		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	47,000 bales.
" Do. last year	50,000 "
" Exports to Great Britain	24,000 "
" " Continent	7,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8·50
Futures, month of Dec.	8·28 — 1
Do. do. March	8·18 — 1

In New Orleans—

Spot	7 7-8
Futures month of Feb.	8·06 — 5
Do. May	8·16 — 5
Tone at close	quiet.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	3,19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	81,000
" France and Continent	129,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	920,000
" " at Interior Ports	5 70,000

	Bales.
Total week's sales	44,000
" Sold for spec.	Nil
" Sold for exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	73,000
" Actual exports	3,000
" Week's imports	107,000
" Stock	347,000
Surats week's sales	Nil
" Amount forwarded to consumers	Nil
" Week's Imports	1,000
" Stock	3,000
Afloat American	290,000
" Indian	4,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 21st November, 1902 :—

Cotton	3,006	bales.
Wheat	21,435	cwts.
Linseed	1,265	"
Rapeseed	620	"
Gingellyseed	12,505	"
Poppyseed	372	"
Groundnuts	12	"
Castorseed	4,158	"
Rice	1,211	"
Myrabollams	2,039	"
Cottonseed	16,292	"

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s 4 1-4d.
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 3-8d
French Francs	3 do	do		170
Marks	3 do	do		138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		118 1-2
Shanghai	30	"	"	163 1-2
Japan	30	"	"	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97	8
1st Settlement	Rs. 97	7
2nd do	Rs. 97	7

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	8	3
Forward April-May	7	15
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 6 to 5	7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 15 to 6	0
Do. Gujarat Forward		
April-May	6	6
...pyseed.—Tone steady.		
...eady	8	0
...rward April-May	7	7
...rseed—Tone steady.		
...eady	24	12
...rward April-May.	25	4

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Forward Jany-Feby	36	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.		
Howrce Khandesh Ready	38 12 to	39
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	39 8 to	39 12
25 " "	38 0 to	38 12
50 " "	37 8 to	37 12
Black Kutnee	33 0 to	33 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	5,000
Total Imports	8,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·43 —2	4·41 —2	4·39 —2	4·39 —2
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July. Aug.**
4·39 —2	4·39 —2	4·39 —2	4·39 —2	4·39 —2

COTTON.—The market for ready cotton is steady, and there is the usual enquiry from exporters and mills for sport Bengals. For forward delivery a small business is reported at a slight decline on yesterday rates and the Sutta market is easier. We quote :—

Bengal H. G. F. G......Rs. 154 1-2 to 155 January
Broach M. G. good ......Rs. 190 1-2 March

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 3 30-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-16
Bar Silver	22 5-8

THE VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH.

THERE was a large gathering of Parsee ladies and gentlemen at the Victoria Swimming Bath, situated opposite the Esplanade Band Stand, on Saturday and yesterday afternoon, to witness exercises and feats by those who have been studying the art of swimming at the Bath. The proprietors, Messrs. Dady and Framroz C. Golwalla, had decorated the Bath premises for the occasion, and the Kitson light was utilised to add to the splendour of the preparations made for the exhibition. Some of the feats were novel and exciting and elicited the applause as well as the admiration of the spectators, who were admitted on payment for their seats. The exercises were commenced by Messrs. Golwalla, Appoo, Mehta, Burjor Master, Cama, Allbless, and Siganporia, who swam in the water for nearly four miles without stopping for breathing time. Mr. Allbless, whose hands and legs were tied up, swam in the water on his back for about three quarters of an hour. A little urchin, going into the water with a life buoy, showed how a young tyro was given his first lessons in the art. Other boys gave an illustration of the next eight progressive lessons they had received. Mr. Rustom Batlivalla, dressed like a Parsee priest in a white flowing gown, with a white waist band, and white turban, went the round of the Bath, taking care not to allow the water to touch his turban or his spectacles, the latter part of the feat affording the spectators considerable amusement. The most attractive part of the performances was perhaps the ceremony of putting on the sacred shirt and "kustee," which makes a true Zoroastrian of a Parsee child. Messrs. Satin and Guzdar jumped into the water with their bicycles and went through some amusing exercises. Then there was a "tug of war" between Athornans and Behedins, i.e., the priestly and non-priestly classes among Parsees. Next there was a naval battle in which a number of English soldiers stated in a boat to conquer a fortress erected on the north and eastern sides of the Bath. Guns were fired from the enemy's fortress, to which the English soldiers replied with their rifles. Finally a gap was made in the fortress, and the brave British soldiers, leaving their boat, swam to the shore, fought with the enemy, subdued them, and planted the British flag over the ramparts of the fortress.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE Yacht racing season in Bombay opened on Saturday. The following are the results of the day's races :—

SHIP'S BOATS (FANCY RIG) RACE—Sailed at 2·45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ce M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Correct ed time H M S
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter 27'	Scr	Mr M P Morrison	4 13 5	1 28 5
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25'	"	Lt J N C Powles, R N	4 21 3	1 39 3
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25'	"	Mr R Love	Did not start.	

Course No. 8—6·3 miles, Wind N N W. Strength light. Time limit 5-16 p.m.
1st Prize won by H M S Abyssinia's Cutter 27'.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S
Titmouse	Major J N Pollard	4 22 0
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	4 24 35

Course No 8—6·3 miles. 1st Prize won by Titmouse.

YACHTS HANDICAP (CLASS B) RACE—Sailed at 3·15 p.m.

Race null and void, for not finishing in time.

YACHTS HANDICAP (CLASS A) RACE—Sailed at 3·20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al'ces M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Sapphire	Scr	Capt R S Mutter, R E & Mr R H H Hopkins	5 10 19	1 40 19
Nanta	5 52	Mr G F W Olver	5 20 52	1 45 0

Course No 5—8·8 miles, 1st Prize won by Sapphire.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 24.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

470-02—Bicknell M and M—Muncherji N Guzdar vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.
510,02—Maganlal J—Calaypatty Rajitagiripatty Bhujangam and another vs Mundavally Sathyaligam and others—Mantri and B. Commercial cause.
328 98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikissondas Gangadas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W—For postponement.
256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdul Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.
181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakbhoy Hassum vs Sulleman Gulam Hoossein—Ardeshir H D and Co.
263-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nasservanji T—Unwalla and P.
708-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir—Nanu and H.
132-02—Bicknell M and M—Sadashiv Antoba vs Lalluchoy Javer—Manshuklal D and J.
271-02—Bhaishanker and K—Jamnadas Kanjee and others vs Fragjee Soorjee and others—Dikshit and D.
88 02—Crawford B and Co—Municipal Corporation vs Hormusjee Ardeshir Wadia—Dikshit and D.
207 02—Framjee and D—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji vs Ebrahim Haji Mahomed—Tyabjee D and Co.
869 01—Mulla and M—Waljee Mathuradas vs Ebjee Oomersey and others—Pestonjee R and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Decree Absolute.

402,02—Nanu and H—Bai Sakerbai widow and others vs The Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co Ld.

For Dismissal Under Rule 105.

33,02—Matubhai J and M—Mir Mahomed Lalan vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada—Edgelow G and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Testamentary Suit.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Purmanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Laljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes,

198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath vs Rakhmabai—M D and J.
484-18342 00—Malvi H and M—Thakoredas Fatehchand vs Narandas Canjee another—Smetham B and N, M D and J.
328-99—Framjee and D—Sulleman Hajee Esmail Chotani vs Bai Mariambai widow and others—Captain and V and P G and S R and B and M and M.
576-01—Wadia and G—Chubildas Lallcobhoy vs Dayal Mowjee and others—Kanga and P and Tyabjee D and Co.
670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Takersey and others vs Mugniram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.
409-02—Pestonjee R and K—Ardeshir Cursetjee Irani vs Virjee Jiva—B Raghavaya.
60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Hiravahu widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co.
442-02—Nanu and H—Heerjee Asso and another vs Visamul Ascomul—Craigie L and O.
547-01—Dikshit and D—Hari Ramchandro Bhatwadekar and another vs Narayen Ramchandra—Bhaishanker and K.
837-01—Shamrao and M—Manockchand Kapurchand vs Ruttonjee Rustomjee Cooper—J Sorabjee and J.
813-01—Bicknell M and M—Jamnadas Morarjee and another vs The Sun Mills, Limited—Malvi H and M.
705,00—Edgelow G and W—Choonilal Nihalchand vs Rajbhoy Lookmanjee.
273,02—Pestonjee R and K—Rahimtoola Vujlee Mahomed vs Luxmon Balajee Awte—K B Mehta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BANKS—CHASE—November 4, at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, Lieut G W Banks, R N R, to Lilian Mary, daughter of the late C Chase.

BRIDGWATER—TWEEDDALE—November 1, at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, T R Bridgwater, barrister-at-law, to Augusta Maude Schreiber Tweeddale, daughter of the late Rev T Tweeddale, rector of Shernbourne-with-Fring, Norfolk.

TWYNAM—TWYNAM—November 1, at St Philip's Kensington, A E E Twynam, M R C S, L R C P, medical officer Gold Coast Government Railways, son of Sir W C Twynam, K C M G, late Government agent of Northern Province, Ceylon, to Alice Mary, daughter of the late T Twynam.

DEATHS.

BOYS—November 1, at Montague Place, Russell Square, H S Boys, late Bengal Civil Service.

HERBERT—October 31, at Orleton, Shropshire the Hon R C Herbert, son of Edward, second Earl of Powis, K G, aged 75.

LENNOX BROWNE—November 2, at Frith Lodge, Northwood, Herts, Lennox Browne, F R C S E, of Mansfield Street, aged 61.

RICE—October 30, at Dane Court, Dover, Admiral Sir E B Rice, K C B, aged 83.

WETHERALL—October 29, at Loddington House, near Kettering, Northamptonshire, J T Wetherall, late Captain 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, aged 67.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLENKINSOP—November 16, at Raipur, C P, the wife of E R K Blenkinsop, of a son.

POLLOCK—November 15, at Kohat, the wife of Colonel J A H Pollock, of a daughter.

WILKINSON.—November 15, at Lucknow, on the wife of W. E. Ayton Wilkinson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CADDY—CURRIE—November 15, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C G Stokoe, M A, Arnold Caddy, F R C S, Eng, of 22, Harington Street, Calcutta, to Edith Rollo, youngest daughter of Archibald Currie, J P, of Pladda, St Kilda, Melbourne.

GARRATT—LORNE CAMPBELL—November 11, at St George's Church, Agra, by the Rev T M M Griffiths, M A, Lieutenant Richard Garratt, 9th Gurkha Rifles, to Sophie Lorne, daughter of Brigadier-Genl Lorne Campbell, C B.

NORTON—HODGKINSON—November 12, at St Saviour's Church, Dagshai, by the Rev H W Blandford, George Alfred Norton, of Umballa, to Amy Marie, fourth daughter of Mr and Mrs G D Hodgkinson, D S Police, N-W. P (retired).

DEATH.

GRAHAM—November 17 Hatta Amts, P. MGraham, aged 35.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
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SHAPURJI & Co.,
BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS
To the ELITE of BOMBAY.
Over 32 Years in the Line.
No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

Messrs. SHAPURJI and Co. have provided me with supplies of all kinds for the last three years. The prompt and business-like manner in which they have despatched my "Bazar" to my camps has enabled me to live like a fighting cock, free from all the petty worries of obtaining provisions in the District, in which I have been working. On the eve of my departure on furlough I give them this certificate with great pleasure and confidently recommend them to any one wanting supplies of any sort, kind, or des cription.

A. G. HUDSON,
Acting Deputy Superintendent, Konkan Rev. Survey.
February 1st, 1895.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 6-28m., 7-40s. Low water, 0-9m., 1-21a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
University Examination Results.
Novelty Theatre, Henry Dallas's Co.
Rev. R. A. Torrey's Address, Town Hall, 8-30 p. m.

CRICKET.

Oxford University Authentics vs. Parsees.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury need not attend at the High Court to-day but should do so to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 11 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Daressalam, Ibo, Quinoi, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique and Seychelles, per extra s.s. "Nuddia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m., to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association was held yesterday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute when short addresses on Religion and Temperance were delivered by the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Frank Anderson, and others. The proceedings concluded with a magic lantern entertainment.

DEATH OF AN OLD PARSEE JOURNALIST.—The death is announced of Mr. Perozshah Meherjee at his residence, at Gowalia Tank Road, on Saturday night last. Many years ago he was the editor and proprietor of the Gujerati daily, the "Bombay Sumachar," and subsequently he was a valued contributor to the Gujerati weekly, the "Kaiser-I-Hind." He was a very social and good-hearted gentleman, but latterly he was confined to his bed by paralysis.

THE ONE ANNA PAPAL JUBILEE FUND.—The Society of Our Lady of Piety, Mazagon, have issued an appeal for the One Anna Papal Jubilee Fund for the purpose of purchasing a house for the poor under its protection, a movement so laudable that we recommend it to the charitable public. Amongst the many donors we find the following names:—H. E. Lord Northcote, G C I E, Rs 50; his Lordship Archbishop of Cranganor Bishop of Damaun Rs 25; H. E. Viscount de Wrem, Rs. 25; Charity (N.B.V.M) Bombay, Rs. 1,000; Mr Peter A de Souza, Mombassa, Rs. 50; Mr. A. S. Pereira, Rs. 30; Charity, Rs. 30; Rev Fr Cousidine, Ghorakpoor, Rs 25; Commendador Leandro Mascarenhas, Rs. 25; Lieut A P Rodrigues, Ahmednagar, Rs. 25; Mr B H J Rustomjee, Bombay, Rs. 25; Mr John Pennal Rs. 25; Mr. Curumsey Damjee, Rs 25; Dr L. P. de Rozario Rs. 20; Mr. H O Quinn, I C S, Rajkote, Rs. 10, Mr. C A Kincaids, I C S, Rajkote, Rs. 10; Mr C. Droz, Rs. 10; Mr. D F Leao, Rs 10; J D Athaide, Bassein, Burma, Rs. 10; Mr. L M Furtado Rs. 10; The total amount collected up to date is Rs. 2,006-14-0.

SAD SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—At the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. A. C. Payne, Acting Deputy Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Dewalibai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-eight years. The deceased was the wife of one Vithal Anund, a blacksmith, and lived with him in Second Carpenter Street. She was married to Vithal about five years ago and the couple lived together peaceably until about four months ago, when Vithal proposed to take another wife as he had no children by the deceased. Dewali took this to heart and was sullen and sulky. She left her husband's house twice and went to live with her relations, and was taken back by the husband. On the 7th October she again disappeared taking with her, it was alleged, ornaments of the value of Rs. 135 belonging to her husband. The latter gave information to the Police. About half past 6 o'clock on Saturday morning Dewali was found lying out de the door of her husband's room. She was unconscious and breathing heavily. She was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that she had been suffering from opium poisoning. She died in the hospital subsequently. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium went to show that the deceased had purchased from his shop at Null Bazar half a tola of opium on the previous day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

EVER since the expected arrival in Bombay of H. H. Sir Sultan Mohamed Shah, G. C. I. E., the Aga Khan had been announced the Khoja community, of whom he is the recognised head, have been celebrating the advent with rejoicings, in the way of feasts, illuminations, and songs. The Khoja Jamatkhana in Khoja street and the bungalow of his Highness were illuminated on Wednesday and Thursday last and public feasts were given on a liberal scale, in which thousands of his Highness' followers participated. Preparations had been made to accord his Highness a hearty welcome on his landing at Apollo Bunder. The Bunder and its pavilion, which were decorated with flags and festoons, presented a gay appearance. The floor of the pavilion up to the steps leading down the pierhead was carpeted, and sofas and chairs were arranged there for the accommodation of those who had come to receive his Highness. A Portuguese band was provided and played selections of music. The steamship Persia with his Highness on board was signalled at early dawn, and about an hour after Kamaria Ismail Kasmani with Syid Mustak Ali put out in steam launch Investor, which was decorated with flags from stem to stern, for the mail steamer to escort the Aga Khan ashore. In the meantime crowds of Khojas, young and old, began to arrive at the Bunder, either in carriages or on foot, carrying with them baskets containing flower wreaths and bouquets, and by the time his Highness landed, the Bunder, being crowded by over six hundred persons, presented a very animated appearance. Amongst those present were Mookhi Ladakbhoy Hajee, Dr. Rajabali Ramjee Lakhdir, Aga Ismail Khan, Aga Shah Rooke Shah, Aga Faruke Shah, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Dewjee, Joomabhoy Janmahomed, Cassumbhoy Dewjee, Jaffer Rahimtoola, Syid Mustak Ali Pehdar Ali, and Kamaria Jafferbhoy Sajan. At half past 6 o'clock the steam launch with his Highness on board left the mail steamer, and while she was a few yards off the pier head the crowd raised deafening cheers. His Highness on landing was received first by Aga Ismail Khan, Aga Rooke Shah, and Aga Faruke Shah. A rush was then made to make flower presentations to his Highness, who accepted them as token of goodwill and loyalty on the part of his followers. His Highness then took his seat in a carriage-and-pair and drove to his bungalow in Nesbit Road, Byculla, being followed by a long and unbroken string of carriage. In honour of his Highness arrival his premises at Nesbit Road will be illuminated this evening and fireworks let off. After staying in Bombay for a few weeks, the Aga Khan will leave for Delhi to take part in the Coronation celebrations.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 7TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 7th November. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Thomson Miss	Williams Mr A E
Peebles Mr J	Ellis Mr S F
Cousens Mr H	Chadwick Mr M H
Oakly Mrs and infant	Loveluck Mr S D
Hitchins Mrs	Boyd Mr J C
Francis Miss B M	Kelly Mr R
Clemo Mr W J	Hindley, Mr O W
Blandy Mr Mrs and Miss	Wilson Mrs
Gitson Mr and Mrs and inft	Wilson Misses
Seabrooke Mr and Mrs L M	Barnard Capt and Mrs
Light Mrs and 3 children	Gowerlock Mr M W
Morgan Mr V G	Hamilton Brig Genl and Mrs
Courthorpe Mr E	Marsh Maj J R
Kirwan Mr J M	Marsh Miss
Anderson Capt and Mrs H L	Milmer Lieut
Summers Mrs and child	Bean Mr K
Huct Mr	Stapleton Lieut M
Hant Mr E	Moss Mr R C
Eyre Mrs	Elsworth Mr E
Holans Mr B	Knatchbull Maj Genl and Mrs
Mayers Mr S B	
Mackenzie Mr J A J	Austin Rev and Mrs
Hawell Mr B B	Blozam Mr
Adam Mr J H	Leeds Capt T
Turner Mr E	Hudson Mr and Mrs
Squire Mr D	Robertson Mr J
Jones Mr J H	Wickham Miss C
Mungovan Mr J H	Wilson Mr W

FROM MARSEILLES.

Yorke-Smith Mrs	Golhid Lieut Col
Morse Mr W and Mrs	Burn Capt M
Jackson Mr and Mrs	Halliday Mr M
Lindsay Mr and Mrs	Ollivant Capt
Reuss Mr H	Wallis Mr
Strange Capt	Ward Capt E
Whyte Mr	Eyre Mrs
Gillespie Mr and Mrs J	Thompson Miss
Wylde Miss	Bond Mrs F
Bigby Mr R and Mrs	Mehta Mr
Saunders Mr	Patterson Miss
Brender Mr and Mrs A	Grover Lieut Col
Brown Dr D	Twigg Capt
Kiddie Mr S	Richards Capt
Street Mrs A	Dhamdare Mr
Church Mr and Mrs P	Burnside Mr
Gayder Mr and Mrs	De Brett Miss
Barras Miss	McCobe Mr
Currie Mr and Mrs D	Carey Capt
Johnstone Capt	Bignard Mr C
Bird Col J	Wray Miss
Lee Mr H	Macpherson Mrs
Neilson Mr O	Rev Allison and Mrs
Pandy Mr and Mrs L	Macpherson Major
Pandy Miss	Seconde Mr and Mrs E
Anderson Mr R	Morgan Mr A
Shaw Capt H B	Wood Mr
Lankester Mr and Mrs	Howell Mr
Malcolm Mr C	Saunders Major
Gymer Mr T	Halliday Mr J
Ashe Mr and Mrs R and 2 infants	Wallis Dr
	Newton Mr W
Cooper Mr and Mrs and child	Elphinstone Major and Mrs
Steward Miss	Sykes Major and Mrs H
Dyre Lieut H A	Barbier Mr G
Baynes Mr G	Kennedy Major
Hignew Miss P E	Ormerod Mr
Gaekwar Prince	Efford D
Mehta Dr E	Kendesley Mr
Mellon Mr E	

FROM BRINDISI.

Maudesley Mr R	Nelson Mr R
Monohan Mr A	Prince Aga Khan
Day Lieut Col	Fraser Capt

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Renness Mrs — Dellenbaugh Miss

FROM PORT SAID—Sluagen Mr
FROM ADEN—Ente Mr F

THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

LEAVES UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

LATE on Friday night the R. I. M. S. Clive, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, R. I. M., weighed anchor and proceeded to sea under sealed orders. It is surmised that her port of destination is Aden.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	5	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	8	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	4	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	19	17	104
Same date last year	47	33	148

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	3	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	5	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	10
Total	11	14	109
Total plague deaths to date	121,169	100,697	
Same date last year	49	30	111

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J M Thomson, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 20th November, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Wiseman, Mr King, Mr A Glaeslof, Captain de Costa, Rev and Mrs A Bruder, Mr and Mrs Taylor and 107 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Booldana, 2,144 tons, Captain J A R Alexander, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta 5th November, with a general cargo, one horse, and the following passengers :—Mrs Leslie and child, Captain Bamber, Mr F Visram and friend, Mr A Halubhoy, Mr Wilson and 4 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N R, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lt Gillis, Lt Walker, Mr and Mrs McCauline, Mr G J Hillmans, Mr H Wolff, Mr H B McKerron, Mr Moosa Khan, Mr Kennedy, Captain Twigg, and 85 deck.

CAPTAIN T HUGES, of the Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee which arrived in harbour on Friday, from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers, reports that the vessel grounded 23 miles south of Suakim and damage sustained by the vessel has not been ascertained. One death occurred during the voyage.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	Persia s	Wheler	Aden, Nov 17
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Nov 20
	Booldana s	Alexander	Calcutta, Nov 5

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	R I M S Clive	Piffard	Aden
22	Terrier s	Kamfjard	Bangkok
	Sirsa s	Hornsby	Calcutta, &c
	Guildhall s	Foll	Genoa, &c
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi
	Caledonia s	Gordon	Aden
	Nawab s	Thomson	Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Strs. Rothenfels, and Drachenfels and a steamer.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, NOVEMBER 21.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arabia arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, NOVEMBER 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 22.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—200 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee ; 10 hogsheads chutney, Framjee Nowrojee ; 450 cwt buffalo horns, Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy ; 250 cwt buffalo horns, J M Rehimtoola ; 33 cwt aloes and 3 cases nutmegs, S Bhimji ; 12 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce ; 81 bales hemp and 2 bales saory cotton, Tyabjee and Co ; 41 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Port Albert s—6,500 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.
Weissenfels s—1,004 cwt rapeseed and 3,700 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 5 pots rosa oil, Strathman and Joachine ; 80 cwt turmeric, M Abdoolally ; 240 cwt gum, F Fischer and Co ; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Jaitha Hurchund ; 230 bales cotton fly, J C Toddiwalla ; 1,520 cwt crushed bones, Glade and Co ; 1,207 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR ANTWERP.

Weissenfels s—1,007 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp ; 500 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 998 cwt myrabollams Jaitha Hurchund.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ville de Metz s—937 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—276 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th November 1902.

1. The Squadron will parade to-morrow (Tuesday) morning on the Kennedy Sea face (Back Bay Baths) at 7 a.m. Dress.—Review Order—Blue.
2. Full particulars regarding the contingent proceeding to Delhi, will be found posted at the Riding School.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL.
E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th November 1902.

1. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to Members at Head-quarters on every week day between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. No Arms, &c., will be issued to any member not applying in person.
Members are requested to apply as early as possible.
2. The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company :—No 5448 Vol R Brooks.
3. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 3808 Sergt H A Sharp, D Company, from 21st November 1902 to 20th May 1903.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th November 1902.

1. Detail :—
Orderly Sergeants for this week—
No. 1 Coy.—Sergt W S Cole. Next for duty Sergt C F Spencer.
No. 2 Coy.—Sergt W Ewing. Next for duty Sergt G L Chard.
2. The following drills will take place this week :—
No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.
Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-m. M. L. Gun Drill.
No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters.
Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. B. M. L. Gun Drill.
3. The Parade for Saturday next, the 29th instant, will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE "Bourse Gazette" derides the fears with which England appears to regard every progressive step of Russia's development in Central Asia, and expresses its astonishment that enlightened British statesmen are still haunted by the exploded legend of this country's traditional and sinister designs upon India. It is time that the British Government discarded such utterly groundless anxiety, and saved itself the harassment of an absolutely wasted solicitude.

Afghanistan is for us an independent State which has a perfect and unquestionable right to enjoy, like other Central Asian States, the benefits of Russia's railroad developments. The Orenburg-Tashkent Railway, which will shortly bring European Russia into close touch with the Afghan frontier, and the other railway enterprises commenced, or about to be commenced, in Persia, must of necessity strengthen and expand our commercial relations in Central Asia. It is not for a moment to be imagined that the so-called imperialistic policy of England can prevent such eventual expansion. With the approaching completion of these direct communications it is only natural that Afghanistan will have an interest for Russia which it did not possess 20 years ago. If the existant Russo-Afghan frontier regulations and relations are unsatisfactory, and if it becomes necessary to extend our Consular Service into the dominions of the Ameer, and appoint a Resident in Cabul, there is no cogent reason whatever why the British Government should place obstacles in our way. The time when Russia's policy in Central Asia was more or less regulated according to the view which might be taken of it in England is long past. Were it not incomparably better for the future good relations between England and Russia that the British Government should recognise the changed situation, and, once for all, accept accomplished facts in Afghanistan, in Persia, and in China, in all of which countries Russia has interests to further and protect, but without the shadow of an aggressive intention? Our friends in London need only consider this question with unprejudiced minds divesting themselves of their ludicrous anxiety for the safety of India, and they will at last acknowledge that Russia's mission in Central Asia is not only absolutely pacific and beneficent, but that there is no actual reason why the two Powers should not pursue their respective objects of commercial expansion in perfect harmony and mutual trust. For the moment it is urgently necessary that our relations with the Ameer's representatives on our frontier should be put upon a proper footing, and that we should have England's consent to the establishment of a Russian diplomatic agent at Cabul.

THE dates of the Battleship Renown, on which the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to make their voyage to India, are as follows :—Leave Genoa, 30th November ; arrive Port Said, 6th December ; Suez, arrive 7th, leave 15th ; Aden, arrive 19th, leave 21st ; Bombay, arrive 26th. It will thus be seen that their Royal Highnesses will stay a week in Egypt and two days at Aden.

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☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1902.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

MR. EDWARD ROSE, C. V. O., a retired civilian from the North-West Provinces, in the "Empire Review," is at pains to compare the pecuniary attractions of the Indian Civil Service of to-day with those of forty years ago, when he first turned his eyes towards this country. His ideas are somewhat similar to those which Mr. W. Egerton expressed a year ago in the "Asiatic Quarterly"—with this difference that the latter came to the country under the impression that he could save thirty-thousand pounds in twenty-five or thirty years' service, whilst the former counted on ten thousand pounds accumulated savings. Neither dream was realised. The writers have been driven to the conclusion that, from a pecuniary point of view and treating the Indian Civil Service as the means of acquiring a competence, it has lost the attractions it once possessed. Mr. Rose declares that the service at the present day differs as much in this respect from the service of the pre-Mutiny days and the East Indian Company as the prospects of that time differed from those of an earlier period when the "Indian Nabob" was a feature of English Society and Mr. Jos Sedley of "Vanity Fair," a representative of the ease and emoluments of the civil service. The "pagoda tree" may once have borne goodly fruit, but Mr. Rose says it has been shaken so often and so strenuously that there is nothing whatever now to be gathered from it. Mr. Rose is very candid and does not mind opening the iron doors of his treasure-chamber that we may count his store and find that after a service of thirty-three years—that is to say of eight years more than the time prescribed for pension—the magnificent fortune of ten thousand pounds is only about a tenth of that sum. "Dwindled" to that amount is the expression he uses, the deduction being that he once had the larger sum but it has grown small by degrees. That is not, however, the impression he would force upon us. For he tells us that had he retired from the service at the end of his twenty-fifth year, he would have gone without anything more than his pension. But though he does not regret having entered and stuck to the service, he wishes to emphasise the fact that the ambitious man who wishes to make a fortune will do well to seek it in another field. His own lack of treasure is not due to personal extravagance, to unusual expenditure, or to want of ordinary care. Few are more fortunate, and from a pecuniary point of view the Indian Civil Service as a means of acquiring a competence had lost the attractions it once possessed.

But if the Service—Mr. Rose always spells it with a capital—no longer offers the pecuniary ease which was once its chief advantage, it has in no measure lost its charm as a field for zealous activity. It is still the profession in which, more perhaps than in any other, there is room for the energetic man to display his energy, and for the man who wishes to do good to his fellow men to achieve his purpose. What if those who sit in high places criticise and condemn? It is far easier to criticise and condemn than to work, and those who do hard labour care little either for the criticism or the condemnation, having the satisfaction of knowing that the day's task will bring forth sooner or later its fruitful harvest. They have also the satisfaction of knowing—mark it well, O Civilian—that more may be done in silence for the good of the people than by the blatant display which leads to personal success. There are now no missions to the courts of Kings and Princes in which, if at times the leader of the mission may be said to have carried his life in his hands, he was certainly on the road to distinction. The career of a civilian to-day is much more prosaic, yet, though it may be a life of hard labour tempered by grave remonstrances, as Mr. Rose says, there is no prouder office than that of the District Officer. But he must not be too sensitive to official censure, and he must not overvalue official condemnation. "He should feel that his first duty is to the people whose affairs are his affairs, if he discharges that duty well, he will always in after life remember it with satisfaction, with the joy that never comes to those in high places." Mr. Rose has filled both and declares his conviction that he did less good in high offices than when as District Officer, or Collector, he held charge of a district. He does not much mind whether the district officer pleases the Government he serves, so long as he has a quiet conscience. In short, Mr. Rose makes one thing clear—that in the Indian Civil Service a man can be a man, and something more, if he possess will, ability, and energy, and that if he will not allow himself to be discouraged by the carpings of large-livered senility he can be a king among men, honoured and respected by the people whose ruler he practically is. To feel that for good or evil the welfare of a great multitude rested in his hands was to Mr. Rose a feeling which brought with it not only a grave responsibility but also an inexpressible pleasure. Government is not usually tardy in its recognition of good work, and although it does not always reward it—what matter? The life of a District Officer is more responsible and more enjoyable than that of a Commissioner, and it is sometimes rather a distinction than otherwise to be omitted from an Honours' List.

The more time the Civilian spends in the saddle and the less at the desk the better both for the people and himself. It is a glorious life. The most erratic instructions must be implicitly complied with, the most foolish rule which has ever received the sanction of authority must in no case be departed from. Mr. Rose would not have the Civilian say "Achha Sahib" as the native does and then do precisely as he likes. He does not suggest disobedience or that authority must not always be treated with the reverence due to it. What he does believe is that it is possible to give to official pastors and masters all the submission they desire, and "to give liberty at the same time to the personal equation and full play to personal energies." It requires tact to do this, he warns the young civilian, for the operation must be carried out discreetly. Yet, does he console himself with the reflection that tact and discretion are part of the armour of the Indian civilian. Then again, the District officer must be a sportsman, able to unite sport with work, for "a day in the jungle will teach him more of Indian men than all the official sages have been able to compress into blue-books: he will learn more by the camp-fire at night than he will from the tabular statistics and departmental reports he will frequently find at his elbow." Mr. Rose wishes to secure efficiency rather than that which merely looks like it. Official success used to depend less upon what was actually done than upon the capacity to write an able report on it. But the most able officers have been the men who were able to do things and utterly unable to report upon what they had done. The writing of reports is the bane of Indian administration, says Mr. Rose. But to give Lord Curzon his due he has done much to minimize the evil, and we are likely to have more work and less talk than heretofore. Mr. Rose is with us in the fear that the reform will not secure permanency, so he gives the young civilian one word of advice as to the writing of reports: "Never say a thing twice in an official report, and never say it at all until you are convinced that it ought to be said and that it is worth the saying." He knows that the way to success has been, if it is not still, to do little and to write much. But the man he admires is the one who resembles a young policeman he once knew. He dispersed a band of dacoits, captured their leader, and in the course of his exploit showed great daring and courage. He reported the fact in the briefest form and naturally with no reference to his personal share in it. The matter came to the ears of the Lieutenant-Governor, and repeated communications were addressed to the local authorities asking for further information and for a fuller report upon the Superintendent's action. These communications reached the Superintendent through the official channel. Finally, when the authorities became restive and the District officer pressed his Superintendent for an immediate reply, the latter wrote in pencil on the latest urgent reminder:—"I call this damned curiosity."

THE BEEF TRUST. Between the attacks of lesser traders on "monopoly" as illustrated by the Trusts and of both large and small traders on Government or Municipal enterprise, it is somewhat difficult in these days to discern to what extent competition and combination may respectively be considered the more desirable. It is no longer a case of competition in commercial matters being the only good. The story of the Trusts is a story of combination arising out of competition run wild. The apologist for the Trust tells us that it is a combination for the protection of the producer or dealer, and in the end is an advantage to the consumer who is better served by a wealthy corporation whose business is managed more economically and efficiently than is possible in the case of the small trader. But when the public, recognising the soundness of the principle of combination in business and the savings possible to large undertakings, decides to place itself in the position of the Trust, at once the latter joins in denouncing the new application of the principle by which it has become a powerful and profit-making corporation. On the other hand, Governments while themselves establishing monopolies look askance upon the operations of the Trusts because of the fact that despite their protestations their aim is less the welfare of the public than the interest of the shareholder. It requires no elaborate argument to show that the principle which equally underlies the action of Governments, Municipalities, and combinations of private capitalists can in many ways be applied to the advantage of the public; but it also needs no great reasoning to prove that in the future the conflict between Governments and Trusts must intensify, as suspicion of the intentions of each increases. Whatever may be the ultimate result, the immediate effect of State watchfulness over the doings of combinations which possibly might endanger the interests of the community, must be to restrict their operations to a beneficial extent. What is called the American Beef Trust provides an example. This is a combination of eight large corporations in which the Attorney-General of the United States sees a danger to the public. The firms in the alleged combine deny the existence of a "Trust" but admit that for years there has been a working agreement between the great packing concerns. The Government bring a number of charges of illegal action against the combination, among them being that they have established a uniform rule for the giving of credit to dealers and the conduct of business with them, the imposition of penalties, the keeping of a "black list," and refusing to sell meats to delinquents whose names appear in that list. This latter charge amounts to one of conspiracy in restraint and monopoly of commerce to the injury of the people of the United States.

To these charges the packers reply with truth that they furnish the consumer with better and cheaper meat than the small operator could produce, and this fact alone gave them power to control the trade. As to the prevailing high price of meat in America their reply, according to a writer in the "Century," is that since the first of April last not a packer has sold one pound of dressed beef at a profit. They are losers rather than gainers by the high prices of meat; but they are saved by the by-products which are now utilised to the utmost. It is not so very long since no use could be found for portions of the slaughtered animal, their disposal being indeed a source of expense. Now they are turned to profit. Every ounce and fragment of the dead bullock is valuable, for after science has finished with him there is absolutely nothing left as waste. The economical and efficient management of the beef packer, says the magazine writer, has demonstrated the beef steer to be the most economical "raw material" nature has devised. Armour's and the other firms in the Beef Trust are to-day not merely butchers. The bullock nowadays is converted not only into beef but into pills and powders, billiard balls, and a thousand and one other things. As to the charges that they have put in force unreasonable and arbitrary regulations for the conduct of their business, the packers answer that these are for their own protection. When a retail butcher neglects to settle his account with the wholesale dealers within the few days allowed, the fact is communicated to all the firms, he is placed on the delinquent list, and when he tries to buy his next lot of meat he is told that his last account has not been closed, and that until it is he must pay cash for any beef he wants. The effect of this is, of course, to reduce the beef selling business to a cash basis, but the Government see in it a plan indirectly to maintain the price of beef, as it prevents the extension of credit which is considered equal to a cut in price. The packers are further accused of declining to bid against each other in the purchase of live stock and so obtaining stock at prices lower than it would regularly bring, and it is urged that by their agreements between themselves and with certain railway companies they have conspired to regulate the price of meat and increase the charges for meats sold to retail dealers. In answer to this the packers point to the failure of the corn crop last year, and the fact that the supply of cattle is decreasing at the rate of two million head a year. They also observe that though there are only eight corporations in the so-called Trust their competitors which number 913 other slaughtering and meat packing establishments are selling at virtually the same prices, a fact which shows the impossibility of selling dressed beef at a lower price than it now commands. The Beef Combine supplies as good an illustration of the case for and against the Trusts as any other, and indicates that their operations while not philanthropic can be made at any rate beneficial to the public as long as Governments regard them with jealous supervision.

THE P. and O. Co. steamship Persia brought to Bombay on Saturday morning, among other passengers, Brigadier-General Hamilton, and Mr. Thomas Robertson, C. V. O., Special Railway Commissioner. Mr. Robertson was met in Bombay by Mr. Neville G. Priestley, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, who is associated with him as traffic expert. At the conclusion of his special duty with Mr. Robertson, Mr. Priestley will proceed home on furlough.

PRINCE DHAYRASEERAO, the youngest son of the Maharaja of Baroda, who went to England on account of ill-health returned to Bombay by Saturday's Mail steamer accompanied by Dr. Batookram S. Mehta and Mr R. G. Dhunesdasee. The Prince was received at the Ballard Pier by Mr. Narayenrao Gadgay who was specially sent from Baroda and by Mr. V. R. Luxumon and Messrs. Dayabhai Hurjeewundap Lallooobhai Sanaldap, Ramabhai Mahapahani and Markand Nandsankur Aflis. When the Prince had been garlanded the party left the pier. By the same mail the son of Dr. Batookram, Dr. Sumant Batookram returned to Bombay having passed his examination for the degree of M. B. in the Victoria University of Manchester.

A WELL-INFORMED Chinese gentleman writes from Peking stating that a Boxer movement, far more formidable than that of 1900, is in secret formation.

THE Irrigation Commission met on Friday morning at Allahabad, where its proceedings are likely to cover three days. After this the inquiry will be carried to Lucknow.

A MOVEMENT is about to be started to raise a memorial to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Alexander Mackenzie. It is generally believed that the zamindars of Bengal and the commercial community will support the movement.

THE Pir of Rohri, who intends attending the Delhi Darbar, has purchased an eleplant from Jeypur for Rs. 4,000; also eight maunds of silver for covering the pole heads of his tents. He has besides ordered a gold palki, for the construction of which goldsmiths have been requisitioned from Cutch.

THE flagship Highflyer left Colombo with Admiral Drury on board on the 18th instant and is understood to be bound for the Persian Gulf, while rumour states that it is not unlikely that Somaliland will also be visited. Colour is lent to this by the departure with the vessel of Major D. W. Churcher, Chief of the staff to Sir Hector Macdonald.

THE total plague mortality in India in the week ending 15th November was 10,441 compared with 10,488 in the previous week, and 8,710 in the corresponding week of 1901. Of the total, Bombay Presidency contributes 5,877; Madras, 299; Bengal, 350. The United Provinces returned 879, of which Cawnpore was responsible for 381 deaths. The Punjab figures show a rise to 1,072 as compared with 773 last week.

THE Viceroy's remarks at Ajmere upon the subject of the Chiefs' Colleges and the reforms now in course of being carried out in the curriculum of studies were says the "Pioneer" very, much to the point. There is no doubt that these Colleges have been a disappointment, in spite of the efforts of the picked officers who have been in charge of them. The physical development of the pupils was well looked after and they were encouraged to be good polo-players, keen sportsmen, and gentlemen; but their intellectual education was all on wrong lines—if, indeed, it existed at all. They were taught certain subjects and made to speak English with fluency and correctness, but they were never properly prepared for the duties that would fall upon them in manhood. Instances could be quoted where young Chiefs have returned to their homes so ignorant of their own vernaculars that they could not transact business without the aid of interpreters. Youths of this stamp were alienated from their families and their subjects, and it is not surprising that they neglected their affairs and took to evil courses. Now their education is to be of a practical kind and they are at last to be trained to fulfil the duties of their every day life. The stereotyped educational course is to be discarded, the teaching staff is to be strengthened, and an entirely different kind of examination is to be introduced to check the progress made by the pupils. The Government of India are showing their interest in the scheme of reform by granting an annual sum of a lakh of rupees to assist the Colleges: and the assistance of Ruling Chiefs, who have, perhaps naturally enough, given little financial support hitherto to these Rajkumar institutions seems assured.

THE "Courts of the Brotherhood And Guestling of the Cinque Ports" claim a very ancient lineage of rights, privileges, and customs which seem quaint survivals amidst our more modern surroundings. Even at the recent Coronation the Mayors of the Cinque Ports, arrayed in gorgeous stage-like costumes, figured in Westminster Hall in accordance with precedent although they did not on this occasion carry a wobbling canopy over a monarch nervous of the consequences, as they were wont to do on previous occasions. The decrees in the "Black Book" of these ancient Courts are also quaint. "No one," it is therein laid down, "is to interrupt a speaker in his reasoning or speaking, on pain of a penalty of twenty pence. No deputy shall depart until the business of the Court is finished under a penalty of 3s. 4d. No one shall speak more than once under a penalty of 6s. 8d. The Court would rapidly acquire wealth if they had a few Irish members amongst them.

THE UNVEILING OF A SOUL.

THE STORY OF MARY MAC LANE

TOLD BY HERSELF.

Now and again a book is published which for the sake of brevity we call a work of genius. It may repel or it may attract, but in either case there is no disputing its amazing cleverness or its marvellous distinction.

These words apply to "The Story of Mary MacLane," published by Mr. Grant Richards. The book has already had an enormous success in the United States. Mary Mac Lane, for there is such a person, was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1882. As she herself says, she is Scotch—Highland Scotch. Her father, according to his daughter's account, an entirely selfish man, died when she was eight. He was a man of marked eccentricity.

In 1896 Mary moved with her mother to Butte, in the State of Montana, where she lived a very lonely life. Her book was accepted by Messrs. Stone and Company, the publishers of Chicago, the day after the manuscript was received. It was published a week later. Eighty thousand copies were sold in the first month, and in a very short time Mary Mac Lane received close on £4,000 in royalties.

In the States she is acclaimed "The Montana Marie Bashkirtseff." That she studied the "Confessions" of that extraordinary Russian girl is admitted by her frequently in the story. It opens thus:

"Butte, Montana, Jan. 13, 1901.

"I of womankind and of nineteen years will now begin to set down as full and frank a portrayal as I am able of myself, Mary Mac Lane, for whom the world contains not a parallel."

DANGEROUS SELF-DISSECTION.

Later on in the book, says a Review, we come across a passage, which will perhaps explain more fully the line which Mary Mac Lane takes concerning herself. We may here interject that there is a danger that the success of her work will lead others to copy her; but for every one woman who finds fame in unveiling her naked soul to the world there will be nine hundred and ninety-nine who will discover that in such self-dissection lies the road to the mire or the madhouse.

This is the passage to which we refer:

"I am able to stand off and gaze critically and dispassionately at myself and my relation, to my environment, to the world, to everything the world contains. I am able to judge whether I am good and whether I am bad. I am able, indeed, to tell what I am and where I stand. I can see far, far inward. I am a genius.

"Charlotte Bronte did this in some degree, and she was a genius; and also Marie Bashkirtseff and Olive Schreiner and George Eliot. They are all geniuses.

"And so, then, I am a genius—a genius in my own right.

"I am fundamentally, organically egotistic. My vanity and self-conceit have attained truly remarkable development as I walked, and walked in the loneliness of the sand and barrenness. Not the least remarkable part of it is that I know my egotism and vanity thoroughly—thoroughly, and plume myself thereon."

As we have said, Mary MacLane led a lonely life at Butte, but she was not above hard work. She writes:—

"I have gained much of my strength and gracefulness of body from scrubbing the kitchen floor—to say nothing of some fine points of philosophy. It brings a certain energy to one's body and to one's brain.

"I have reached some astonishing subtilities of conception as I walk for miles and miles over the sands and barrenness among the little hills and gulches. Their utter desolateness is an inspiration to the long, long thoughts and to the nameless wanting. Every day I walk over the sand and barrenness.

A CURIOUS LITANY.

In these lonely wanderings she was accompanied by a familiar, whom she speaks of as "her Kind Devil." She addresses many of her more burning meditations to him. Now and again she breaks out into a litany, some of the sentences of which are distinctly ludicrous though very human. For instance:

"From women and men who dispense odours of musk; from little boys with long curls; from the kind of people who call a woman's figure her 'shape,' Kind Devil deliver me!"

"From Lisle thread stockings; from round tight garters; from brilliant brass belts, Kind Devil deliver me.

"From wax-flowers off a wedding-cake, under glass; from thin-soled shoes; from photographs perched up all over my house, Kind Devil deliver me."

"From people who persist in calling my good body 'mere vile clay'; from idiots who appear to know all about me and enjoin me not to bathe my eyes in hot water since it hurt their own from fools who tell me what I 'want to do,' Kind Devil deliver me."

Mary Mac Lane appreciates good health at its full worth. "I have not ruined any of my vital organs," she writes, "and I appreciate what health is. I have grasped the art, the poetry of my fine femiuine body. This at the age of nineteen is a triumph for me."

"My red blood flows swiftly and joyously—in the midst of the brightness of October."

"My sound, sensitive liver rests gently with its thin yellow bile in sweet content."

"My calm, beautiful stomach silently sings, as I walk, a song of peace."

"It is good," I think to myself. "Oh, it is good to be alive. It is unutterably lovely to be a healthy young animal living on this charmed earth."

FEARLESS SELF-CONFESSION.

There are some passages in the book unmistakably powerful, which it would not be fair to quote apart from their context. They unveil the soul of a young, healthy girl in the most fearless manner. All the while she is crying out for the happiness of a married life.

"When a man and a woman love one another that is enough. That is marriage. A religious rite is superfluous, and if the man and woman live together without love, no ceremony in the world can make it marriage."

It is the old story, and while we admit that Mary Mac Lane deals with it with much original force, she will hardly convince those whose views of the world have wider scope than could be gained from the lonely sand hills of Butte. And the woman who could write the following passage will herself in time come to take a different view:—

"The time of the child is a thing apart. It is the Planting and Seedtime. It is the Beginning of things. It decides whether there shall be brightness or bitterness in the long after years."

This portrayal of a soul contains so many moods that at one moment one is inclined to throw away the book with a gesture of irritation at its immature assertions, and at another to long for sufficient words to praise the splendid truthfulness of human nature which it reveals. As she herself says, and we are almost forced to admit her amazingly egotistical claim:—

"I am the most human creature that ever was placed on the earth. The geniuses are always more human than the herd. Almost the perfection of humanness is reached in me. This by itself makes me extraordinary. The rarest thing in the world I find is the quality of humanness."

Intense love of nature is another distinctive feature of Mary Mac Lane's writing. We will conclude with some extracts, which will convey a fair idea of the book as a whole:—

"Oh, it is a hard and bitter thing to be a woman! And why—why is woman so foul a creature that she must needs be purged by this infinite pain."

. . . . . .

"Now and again I have torturing glimpses of paradise. And I feel my soul in its pain every moment of my life. Otherwise, how gladly would I deny the existence of a soul in the life to come.

"For may soul is beset with Nothingness, and the paradise that shows itself is not for me."

. . . . . .

"Poor little Mary Mac Lane! What might you not be? What wonderful things might you not do? But held down, half buried, a seed fallen in barren ground, alone, uncomprehended, obscure—poor little Mary Mac Lane! Weep, world—why don't you—for poor little Mary Mac Lane!"

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

THE NINTH LANCERS' CASE.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The debate on the Indian Budget was resumed to-day.

After speeches ranging from the Indigo industry to the Currency question, Colonel Legge introduced the subject of the 9th Lancers and asked for a full and independent enquiry.

Lord George Hamilton said that the action taken was a disciplinary measure authorised by the highest military personages in India, and it was bad for military discipline to bring such cases forward. The critics had been unquestionably supplied with *ex parte* statements. Lord George Hamilton said that he was, therefore, compelled to state the nature of the case. This was not a military question but a question of administration of justice.

Parliament unanimously felt that the natives should be protected, but there had been cases of outrage and subsequent death of natives, the investigation of which had not been so prompt and effective as would have been the case if it had been Europeans.

We had established in India an absolutely unique Empire, and nowhere was the British soldier treated with greater consideration and nowhere did he behave better.

Lord Curzon, since he took office, had exercised the whole of his great power and influence in impressing on his compatriots that it was their duty to investigate outrages of this kind with the utmost promptitude and with as sincere a desire to bring the culprits to justice as if it was an European who had been assaulted.

Lord George Hamilton paid a tribute to the record of the 9th Lancers, and said he was afraid the night in question there was heavy drinking. Then he entered into the details of the case. Nothing was done until the man's death. Then a court of enquiry of a most perfunctory character was held. There were only four native witnesses, and not a single white man belonging to the regiment was called. The case went before the Lieutenant-General, who ordered a further enquiry on which no officer of the regiment sat. Lord George said that it was the bounden duty of the officers to lose no opportunity to clear the regiment from the stigma. The evidence before the second court was insufficient to secure a conviction. Shortly afterwards a native was killed by a Lancer, who was fined by a Civil Court.

The Military authorities took a serious view of the situation, and suggested a punishment which was inflicted.

Lord George Hamilton defended the collective punishment, and read a telegram from the Government of India showing the first result of the collective punishment.

The telegram stated that the Commander of the 9th Lancers notified to the Indian Government that the identity of the culprits was reasonably suspected but evidence was insufficient to convict.

Lord George Hamilton concluded his speech by saying that this question was a very big one. Our success in ruling coloured races was due to the fact that we had established a perfect equality of races before the law. Much as he valued the reputation of the 9th Lancers he valued the credit of the Army and the reputation of theGovernment more.

He would unhesitatingly support Lord Curzon in bringing the culprits to justice by inflicting a collective punishment if there was reason to believe that a member of a military unit is guilty and other members of the unit are endeavouring to shield him.

The debate was adjourned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 21st inst., states :—

In the debate in the House of Commons, Colonel Legge, Lord Charles Beresford, and Lord Compton defended the 9th Lancers.

[Statements by the persons most concerned will be found—reproduced from the home papers.—on page 7.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LE MESURIER vs. VAN CUYLENBURG.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The Appeal Court has granted a new trial in the case of Le Mesurier versus Van Cuylenburg.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Government will introduce on Monday a resolution approving the Sugar Convention. The opposition moves a direct negative. A full dress debate has been arranged.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

WARSHIPS AT ORAN.

Orders for three French warships to proceed to Oran have caused wild rumours in Paris concerning British designs, but it is declared that the French Foreign Office does not share the apprehensions, and is convinced that Great Britain has no aggressive intentions.

GERMAN BUDGET DEFICIT.

MORE TAXES ON BEER AND TOBACCO.

It has been announced in the German Reichstag that the deficit in the current year is 150 million marks, and will be met by increased taxation on beer and tobacco.

THE STRAITS COMMAND.

Sir Arthur Dorward has been appointed to the command of the troops in the Straits.

THE SUEZ CANAL DIRECTORATE.

The "Financial News" mentions a report that the British Government is about to propose to replace thelate Sir John Stokes and Mr. Lee on the Board of the Suez Canal, and also to appoint a third representative, very probably Sir James Mackay.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

TRIP OVER THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

MR. MORLEY'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Reuter is informed that details of Mr. Chamberlain's voyage depend upon the weather and circumstances.

He will probably visit Cairo while the vessel is passing the Canal and coaling. It is impossible to forecast what he will do while the ship is coaling at Zanzibar.

LATER.

It is reported that Mr. Chamberlain will visit Cairo for a day or two. He also visits Aden and Mombassa, and intends to make a short trip over the Uganda Railway.

Mr. Morley, speaking at the National Liberal Club last night, eulogised Mr. Chamberlain's mission, which he regarded with considerable confidence. He remarked that Mr. Chamberlain's fitness for the task of reconstructing the social fabric and overcoming difficulties was greater than that of any man he knew.

BRITISH SLOOP ON THE ORINOCO.

PROTEST FROM VENEZUELA.

Venezuela has presented a strong protest against the despatch of the British sloop Fantome to the Orinoco as a violation of Venezuelan sovereignty rights.

SOMALILAND.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

General Manning accompanying Colonel Cobbes's Column has reached Garrero, a place fifty miles north-east of Bohotle, whither he proceeded the same day, with reliefs and provisions for the garrison.

KRUPP, THE GUNMAKER, DEAD.

Krupp, the gunmaker, is dead.

His death has caused a great sensation.

It is officially announced that his death was caused by two apoplectic strokes.

The Kaiser has sent to the directors of the Krupp, Company a telegram of condolence, extolling the work of the deceased.

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL CHARITIES.

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 22.

The Trustees of the Pachyappa's charities yesterday celebrated the Diamond Jubilee and sixtieth anniversary of the educational institutions associated with the benevolent name of Pachyappa Moodelliar. The students were entertained to dinner during the day. In the evening a public meeting was held in the hall when prizes were distributed. Lord Amphtill presided and there was a distinguished gathering.

Mr. Venkataramanjula Naidu, president, read the trustees' report, in which it was stated that the trustees contemplated establishing another chair in the college, and hopefully appealed to Hindu gentlemen of wealth and enlightment to signalise the diamond jubilee by a befitting endownment. The report alluded to the visit of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda last September and his donation of Rs. 500, which it was proposed to devote to the institution for an annual prize.

The Governor distributed the prizes and delivered an address. He alluded to the college as a purely Hindu institution, managed by Hindu for Hindus claiming aims and objects of the highest importance. He compared the college to the great English educational institutions, mentioning Eton. Speaking of its difficulties he said, "you have to blend the knowledge and ideas of the West with those of the East, and combine into a harmonious rational whole the conflicting doctrines of European science and Indian religion." He counselled his hearers to persist steadily and patiently, and urged upon the young men reverence and respect for their elders' proceedings.

THE ACCIDENT TO AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

FATAL RESULT.

Mr. Theodore P. Cabot, American Consul, died yesterday from the effects of his fall from the roof of his house the previous day.

LORD BRASSEY'S RETIREMENT.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

Lord Brassey has announced his impending retirement from public life.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE services of the native officers and men of the Hongkong Regiment, now being mustered out at Jhelum, will not be lost to the State. Those who elect to take their discharges altogether will receive pensions or gratuities, together with deferred pay or gratuity authorised in lieu thereof, and railway warrants will be granted from Jhelum to the station nearest their houses for themselves and families. Those who wish to join the Indian Army will be allowed to reckon all former service for good-conduct pay and pension, but will have to forego all claim to pension or gratuity under the terms of the Royal Warrant which governed their original enlistment. As to the various classes, Punjabi Mahomedans, up to the establishment of four companies, will be allowed to volunteer in the ranks they held in the Hongkong Regiment, for the 9th Madras Infantry now being reconstituted at Bangalore; Ranghars to the strength of one company, will be permitted to join the 5th Bengal Infantry now at Silchar; Yusufzais, Khattaks, and other Pathans, as well as Hindustanis and other classes, may re-enlist in any battalion of the Indian Army, or in the reserve of any such battalion, recruiting men of their class (providing that the Commanding Officers of the same are willing to receive them) whether vacancies on the establishments exist or not. All these volunteers will be given kit-money as for recruits at the rate of Rs. 30 per man; and before joining they will be granted special furlough for four months on full Indian rates of pay, with free passages by rail afterwards to the headquarters of the regiments in which they have elected to serve. The terms offered are very liberal and doubtless the majority of Native Officers and men will accept them.

CAPTAIN W. F. B. B. DUGMORE, D. S. O., 1st North Staffordshire Regiment, has been selected for special service in Somaliland.

THE LATE SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

TRIBUTE FROM THE VICEROY.

THE ACTING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

Yesterday's "Gazette of India" contains the appointment, as a temporary measure and pending further arrangement, of Mr. James Austin Bourdillon as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Mr. Bourdillon assumed office yesterday under the usual salute.

The "Gazette" also contains the following tribute to Sir John Woodburn's memory from the Viceroy :—

"At length in 1898 Sir John Woodburn received the prize of the service on being appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. In that exalted station, though serving in a province to which he had for the greater part of his career been a stranger the late Lieutenant-Governor speedily acquired a close familiarity with its work and people, identifying himself with their interests and earning in an unusual degree the esteem and confidence of the leaders of the community. In the sympathetic and unflagging execution of his duties, which carried him to every part of his vast charge, were sown the seeds of the disease that has cut him off in his prime, but to which he did not succumb without a struggle conducted with unmurmuring patience and in spirit of characteristic courage and tenacity. The Governor-General in Council mourns the premature loss of this distinguished public servant whose career will always remain a bright example of public and private virtue and he tenders his respectful sympathy to the widow and family of the deceased.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

The St. Andrew's Day Dinner which was to have been held on the 29th instant, has been abandoned as a mark of respect to Sir John Woodburn, who was Vice-President of the Caledonian Society.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

The "Englishman's" special cablegram, dated London, the 20th instant, states :—

The Chaplain-General has ordered a thanksgiving service for the return of the troops from South Africa at all parade services on Sunday.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA.

At his own wish Lord Tennyson's appointment as Governor-General of Australia is for one year only.

THE IRISH PARTY.

Mr. Healy denies the formation of a new party under his leadership.

Mr. John Redmond, at a demonstration in Dublin on his return from America, flouted the malcontents.

THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE.

The Grand Duke of Hesse leaves for India on the 5th proximo.

THE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

Slight snow fell in London yesterday and to-day. Ponds in the midlands are covered with ice. There is skating in Vienna.

THE KABUL KHEL EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 22.

Reports received to-day from the Kabul Khel expedition show that no further opposition has been encountered. General Egerton remains for the present at Spinwana with Colonel McRae's column to settle up with the now humbled tribesmen.

Colonel Pollock and his force are returning to Thal.

LATER.

General Egerton wires from Spinwana on the 22nd instant that the Hassan Khel Waziris having failed to comply with the Government terms a column under Colonel McRae was then operating in their country, but was expected to return to Spinwana that evening. The Thal Column arrived at Spinwana on the 20th, all well. There were no casualties.

BRUTAL MURDER AT POONA.

POONA, NOVEMBER 23.

A brutal murder, for which no apparent motive can be found, was committed last night in a little lane near the South Petty Staff Lines. The victim was a little beggar boy, about eight years old, who lived with his parents who are mendicants. The body was found lying in a pool of blood. The throat had been cut, and the body was disembowled. The absence of a motive for so brutal a crime leads the police to suppose that the crime was committed as a sacrifice by some one who imagined he would propitiate his gods by offering human sacrifice.

THE TILAK CASE.

Nagpurkar's cross-examination concluded yesterday. Tai's mother was ejected from the wada and was told not to come there. Verbal invistations were issued on the 12th July for the adoption ceremony of Bala. No invitation was sent to the Agent. Witness admitted being in debt.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

LORD SANDHURST MEMORIAL FUND.

ON Saturday afternoon, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided at a meeting of the committee of Lord Sandhurst Memorial Fund, held at the offices of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company. Mr. Arthur Leslie, Secretary of the fund, made a statement regarding the position of the fund. The total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 23,831, which realised as interest a sum of Rs. 1,720. After deducting the cost of the marble statue of Lord Sandhurst and other expenses incurred by the committee the latter had a balance of Rs. 12,000 for disposal.

Mr. Leslie proposed that a sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government paper be handed over to the University of Bombay on condition that the interest accruing thereon be utilized for awarding a gold medal, to be called the "Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal" to the candidate who passed the L. M. and S. examination and obtained the highest number of marks in Bacteriology at a special examination to be held in that subject every year; that Rs. 2,000 be given to the Ahmedabad Technical Institute for the purpose of founding scholarships in the name of Lord Sandhurst; that Rs. 1,500 be paid to the J. J. Hospital Nursing Fund, and a like amount to the European General Hospital Nursing Fund; and that the balance be handed over to the Adams Wylie Hopital.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the proposition which was carried.

The next business before the meeting was the fixing of the day for unveiling the statue, and the 16th December next was appointed for the purpose.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

ELECTIONS, PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL.

THIS has not been a good week for his Majesty's Government. On Monday they were confronted by the fact that while in the annual Municipal elections that took place throughout England and Wales on Saturday, the Conservatives gained only 52 seats, their Opponents—Liberals, Labourers (if I may use this word to designate the followers of Mr. Keir Hardie) and Socialists—captured 112. On ordinary occasions it would be foolish to attach very much importance to the Municipal contests as political indicators; nor would it be wise on this occasion to regard them as pointing to a real and widespread reaction; but it must be pointed out that in many cases the issue put before the voters was the Education Bill. In fact, so far as the elections were at all political, the fighting was confined entirely to that burning question. At the November elections in 1901 the Conservatives gained 63 seats, the Liberals 44 (against 83 this year), and the Socialists 11 (as compared with 29 this time). Without, therefore, unduly magnifying them it must be admitted that in the Municipal as well as in the Parliamentary field the Government are losing ground. The Cleveland and the East Toxteth (Liverpool) elections, the results of which have been telegraphed to you, are of course very striking: and if indicative of the country generally show how disastrous a dissolution at the present moment would be for the Balfour-Chamberlain, or perhaps I should say Chamberlain-Balfour regime. In the case of Cleveland it was a fair stand up fight, the candidates being equally matched in every way. Both were strangers to the constituency and came with no other recommendations than their abilities. In the case of East Toxteth the fight was complicated by certain internal dissensions, but it was understood that the quarrel had been patched up before polling day, and in any case this domestic strife would hardly have produced such a huge falling off in the Conservative. To Conservatism Liverpool is what Birmingham used to be to Liberalism in the ante-Home Rule days. If Liverpool wavers in its allegiance to his Majesty's Ministers their position must be very insecure. The Press comments on these two possibly epoch-making contests are interesting. Thus the "Times" says :—"It is obvious that the Opposition have reason to be pleased at the returns though the Ministerialists should be neither surprised nor disheartened," and tries to divert the minds of electors from what is evidently doing all the mischief, namely, the Education Bill. They are reminded of Mr. Chamberlain's rather unheeded injunction to Sevenoaks not to do anything that would "help to put a Home Rule and Little Englander Government in power." "If they (the electors) imagine that the danger of an attack on the Union has passed away because Lord Rosebery is disinclined to maintain the alliance with the Nationalists, it would be worth their while to consider the recent renewal by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman of the pledges which, according to him, make the policy of Home Rule one of the pillars of Liberalism as represented by the Opposition. Even on the South African question the Opposition has not yet brought itself into line with public opinion, as is plain from Sir W. Harcourt's speeches in the House of Commons on the votes for the grants and loans consequent on the settlement after the war." The "Standard" says :—"There is no desire on the part of the friends of the Government to disguise the truth that in each instance the figures are somewhat disappointing," but finds consolation in reflecting that the Conservative candidates in the two constituencies were the victims of a wicked and unscrupulous Opposition. An energetic group of the Nonconformists have done their worst in the way of misrepresentation and flat calumny. If we assume that their tirades account for the improvement of the Radical position in the Yorkshire constituency, we find that they have caused a transfer of about 300 votes. Was it, exclaims the "Standard" with unaccustomed unctuousness, worth while for this short lived gain to break with truth and charity? The "Morning Post" finds it impossible to deny that the Opposition is entitled to derive "some measure of satisfaction from these two electoral results, and the "Globe," not easily discouraged, frankly confesses to a feeling of disappointment. As to the Liberal papers what they say may be easily imagined. "Still Flowing" is the heading in the "Daily News," the allusion being to a certain over-worked metaphor beloved of politicians. In the meantime the Rosebery ites and the Bannermen, although they are not yet falling on each other's necks in fraternal friendship, are coming more closely together, thanks mainly to the Education Bill, which may yet prove the death-blow of the Government, though some of their number declare that they will not dissolve before the year after next. Lord Rosebery's speech at Edinburgh though in some parts not welcome to the Young Scots who so heartily detest his Liberal League, has at any rate excited no opposition amongst liberals south of the Tweed, and his acceptance of the post of President of the Epsom division Liberal Association is only one of numerous indications that he is yearning to rejoin the fold.

IN PARLIAMENT

the monotony of the Education debates has been relieved by some interesting speeches on the revised financial proposals for the relief of Boers and Britishers in South Africa, and Mr. Chamberlain whose name is in everybody's mouth has explained some of the objects he hopes to attain by his much talked of tour. It is a great personal triumph for him, and at the same time an indication of the intense parochialism (using the word in a good sense) of the Birmingham people that the Liberals of that city should have decided to join in the great banquet that is to be given to the Colonial Secretary on the eve of his departure from England. It is, I suppose partly due to the overshadowing interest taken in Mr. Chamberlain's projected tour and in the developments of the political situation at home that the report of the conference of the Colonial Premiers has fallen quite flat.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Notwithstanding the naive statement of a London journal that the Indian Budget has been put down for Monday "in order to permit of Mr. Balfour and his principal colleagues in the House of Commons attending the Guildhall banquet," the coming debate is being awaited with unusual interest though I cannot say that the "menu," as it at present stands, is remarkably appetising. I look in vain for a "piece de resistance," and cannot help sighing for the days when an Indian debate was not principally confined to some of the dullest members of the House, and that is saying a great deal. Mr. Caine is not exactly a Fawcett and Mr. Weir is not another Bradlaugh. An Indian Budget debate affords an opportunity for an outpouring of cant more voluminous than almost any other occasion. A hundred unimaginative scribes descant on the shocking neglect of India exhibited by the great array of empty benches when the lachrymose Mr. Samuel Smith, or the mild-mannered Mr. Herbert Roberts addresses the House. But his Majesty's faithful Commons are but mortals, and who can honestly blame them if they prefer to stop away on these occasions or to spend the time in the Smoking Room or Library? My recollections of Indian Budget debates, though as numerous as they are sad, do not go back to the time of Professor Fawcett, but whenever it was known beforehand that Mr. Bradlaugh intended to make a set speech on India I do not think he ever had to complain of a lack of auditors. No assembly in the world has such a horror of bores as the House of Commons, and this in plain English is largely the reason why the average member of Parliament absents himself when Indian affairs are under discussion. For next Monday there were up to last night seven motions on the paper, but according to the ordinary practice only one will be proposed. The chances of the ballot have favoured Mr. Herbert Roberts whose notice is as follows:—To call attention to the recommendations of the Indian Expenditure Commission; and to move, that, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the cost of the Parliamentary representatives of the India Office with an adequate staff should be paid by the United Kingdom by a Vote of Parliament. Next in order on the paper, but not necessarily in the discussion, is Mr. Caine who wishes to move :—"That this House views with alarm the steady annual increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drugs throughout India, and is of opinion that the excise system of India is calculated to stimulate intemperance and crime to increase the poverty of the people, and to diminish revenue from every other source." Third in the list is Sir M. M. Bhownaggree who more alive to the real needs of India than the half qualified practitioners or pretentious quacks who are so anxious to force their nostrums upon her seeks to propose :—"That this House, while viewing with approval the efforts made by the Government of his Excellency Lord Curzon to obtain reports and advice from experts on the subject of starting a scheme of Technical Instruction for the whole of India, is of opinion that it is desirable, pending the inauguration of a complete scheme, to adopt immediate measures for the preservation, improvement, and encouragement of the existing industrial and agricultural occupations of the people of that country, and to establish classes in connection with existing schools for imparting elementary instruction to students in those pursuits. Mr. Wylie, a Scottish Unionist, is fourth with the following notice :—"To call attention to the Report of the Famine Commission of 1901; and to move that the Indian Government be encouraged to act immediately on its recommendations, especially those referring to an increase of the means of irrigation, and to make it a special instruction to the Commission now dealing with this subject that it should thoroughly investigate the question of irrigation works for some parts of India on a scale similar to that of the recently constructed works in the Nile Valley. Then comes Sir John Rolleston, another Ministerialist who, good soul, desires to move :—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is in accordance with the principles of commercial equity that excise or countervailing duties should be levied on all manufactured goods and not only on cotton goods." Finally Colonel the Hon. H. Legge, Conservative member for St. George's, Hanover Square, who if the speaker gives him an opportunity will call attention to the punishment inflicted on the 9th Lancers and the need for a full and independent inquiry into all the circumstances of the case. The debate will commence at 3 o'clock and continue until the House adjourns at seven. If the dreary drip of doleful declamation has not then exhausted itself, it will be possible to continue the discussion when the sitting is resumed at nine. Perhaps it would be more appropriate if Mr. Caine's teetotal speech were delivered at the night sitting rather than before dinner.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, M.P.

The distinguished committee which, under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Sir Francis Jeune, is inquiring into the important question of the manning of the Mercantile Marine, held another sitting at the Board of Trade in Whitehall yesterday, when Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, M.P., gave evidence, his examination lasting upwards of two hours. I hope to be able in a subsequent letter to indicate the main points of Sir Muncherjee's testimony. Sir Muncherjee, as I have previously announced, is one of those much-to-be envied people who are to assist at the Great Durbar, the splendours of which from all that we can learn promise to completely throw into the shade those of the Coronation ceremonies in London. He has secured a passage in the P. and O. steamer China leaving Marseilles on the 28th inst.

MR. NAOROJI'S NEW PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATURE.

One can hardly mention Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree without thinking of his friendly enemy Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has kindly sent me a copy of a manifesto in which he announces his determination to contest North Lambeth at the next Parliamentary election in "the Liberal, Progressive, and Labour Cause," and places before the electors a synopsis of his views on various questions of the day. Mr. Dadabhai who has always been drawn towards the Collectivists, goes "bald headed" for Municipal Socialism which is now attracting so much attention "Like the National Needs"—by this he means railways and—"the Municipal needs of the whole community ought," he says, "to be provided by its own Municipality and not by Private Monopolists. Water, light, trams, local railways—such as the Underground in London—markets and docks are needs of the whole community." In other respects he is equally advanced. For example under the heading Legislation he says :—"Home Rule for Ireland and all round, adult suffrage, payment of members, and official election expenses from the national Exchequer, as it is national service, registration reform, elections on one and same day, one man one vote. The House of Lords, if not ended, must be brought into being representative of and in keeping with the voice of the people," and so forth. As to India I need not quote Mr. Naoroji's expression of faith for do we not all know it? He sums up his Indian creed in the words "India needs and desires," as the Lord Bishop of Bombay pointed out "self-Government under British paramountcy." How can Mr. Naoroji possibly say that in the existing condition, educationally, of the mass of the people, that India "needs and desires" what we understand as self-government?

INDIAN SECTION OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

I hear that the new Under-Secretary of State for India, Earl Percy, is to preside at the opening meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts next month. The programme has not, I understand, yet been fully decided upon, but it is believed that it will be up to the standard of previous years. A paper by a lady, Miss Ella C. Sykes, giving some of her experiences in Persia, will be an agreeable new departure. By the way Miss Sykes's brother, Major P. Molesworth Sykes, C. M. G., with his bride, is a passenger by the Himalaya which leaves Marseilles to-day. I believe that Major Sykes reports himself at Calcutta before proceeding to Kerman to resume his duties as British Consul. Although he has been placed under the Government of India, he will, I understand, continue to be in a sense connected with the British Foreign Office. His future career will be watched with much interest by many friends in England.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The old friends of Lieutenant-Colonel Salisbury-Simpson, formerly of the Marine Battalion, will be pleased to learn that his eldest daughter, Miss Gertrude-Simpson, has passed her final examination at Edinburgh for the medical examination, and been admitted L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., and L.F.P. and S.G. She hopes to go out to India next year in connection with the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society. The list of successful candidates in the final also includes the following names :—Elizabeth Mary Cardozo, India; Isa Charan, Lahore; Nath Dey, Krishnagar; Kaikhushro Jehangir Bhamgara, Bombay; Kottarathill Matthan Matthan, Madras. The following passed the third examination (five years' course) :—Dowlatram Gopaldas Advani, Hyderabad; and Vincent Paul Pereira, Bombay.

Mr. T. Hart-Davies, I regret to say, has been obliged to suspend his endeavour to enter Parliament owing to the state of his eyes, which necessitate his going abroad. He is about to start for South America where he purposes to winter.

"MUCH dissatisfaction has been caused in India," says "Truth," by the fact that the Government is unable, or unwilling, to provide accommodation at the Delhi Durbar for Indian Civil Servants of the rank of Collector and Commissioner. These men have the most responsible duties and the hardest work in the business of governing India. They are, as the Viceroy once put it, 'the men on the spot.' Some of them administer Districts as big as Wales or Scotland. It is not only unfair to them, but derogatory to their dignity in the eyes of the natives they have to govern, that they should be excluded from a State function like the Durbar, more especially when room is found on this occasion for so many trippers of various ranks from England and other parts of the Empire."

CRICKET.

HINDUS vs. OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

THIS match was continued on Saturday morning in much cooler weather than that experienced on the opening day, and quite contrary to general expectations the Hindus played up so well that they succeeded in averting what was regarded as an inevitable defeat. They started on the second morning in an apparently hopeless position having lost six wickets over-night for 97 runs. Although the remaining batsmen all got into double figures with the exception of Agasker the innings eventually closed for 158, a total far below what was expected of such a strong batting side. Kirtiker played perhaps the best innings and his stone-walling tactics were invaluable to his side. Seshachari, the Octacamund player, of whom great things were expected, was only a partial success, a remark which also applies to Rajalingoo, the Kamptee batsman. In justice to both of these players, however, it should be mentioned that the behaviour of a certain section of the crowd considerably distracted them, and in the circumstances no batsman could be expected to show more than a glimpse of his true form, especially men who were not only new to the conditions of the Bombay wickets but were unaccustomed to play before such a hostile crowd as that which lined the ropes of the Hindu Gymkhana enclosure. Following on in a minority of 198 the Hindus in the early part of their innings looked like averting the innings defeat, and up to the last stage of the match when Seshachari, with 25 minutes still left for play, joined Kirtiker, the issue being in the balance. The total was then 183 for 9 wickets, and most people regarded the game as over. The last two batsmen, however, defied all the efforts of the Authentics' bowlers who were changed frequently, and eventually carried the total to 227 without being separated, thus converting an almost certain defeat into a draw.

It was a plucky display and will do much to raise the standard of Hindu cricket. The Authentics shone in their out cricket, and it is pleasant to see them showing improved form with each day's play. Every one was pleased to see the lob bowler Simpson-Hayward meet with success, and there can be little doubt that as the tour progresses he will be found very deadly by all classes of batsmen. He gets more work on the ball than any other bowler we have ever seen in Bombay, and some of his deliveries, pitched a couple of feet on the off side, broke right across the wicket in a fashion that must be most puzzling to the best batsmen. Williams and Clayton met with fair success, while Hollins (slow) and Hornby (fast) gave promise of being extremely useful in this department of the game before the tour is many weeks older. The first-named uses his head well, and sends down a variety of balls none of which are easy to score off. Hornby when he has thoroughly recovered from the effects of the recent attack of fever which caused him to stand down in the first match should get lots of wickets. We have only been waiting for the end of the match to pay a deserving tribute to Headlam's wicket-keeping which we will take this opportunity of stating is for brilliancy and effectiveness far and away superior to any wicket-keeping ever seen in Bombay before. This may seem high praise considering that we have had an opportunity of seeing such exponents behind the wickets as H. Phillipson who accompanied Mr. Vernon's team to India, and C. W. Wright and J. S. Robinson who were the stumpers with Lord Hawke's combination, but we think it will be conceded that Headlam is superior to any of the three above-named gentlemen great as their reputations were. In the four innings which he has kept wicket 1,001 runs have been scored, and he has not given away above a dozen byes, a truly remarkable specimen of his great skill. He makes no mistakes, and takes the ball on either side of the wicket with equal accuracy and effect. No kind of bowling comes amiss to him, and woebetide the batsman who for a second leaves his ground for he is certain to get stumped. We have before referred in terms of admiration to the fielding of the Authentics which is absolutely the most brilliant we have ever seen in Bombay leaving altogether in the shade the fielding of the Parsees who are without rivals in local cricket in that department of the game. The following are the details :—

DETAILED ACCOUNT.

Play was resumed at 10 minutes past eleven o'clock. Kirtiker received the first ball from Clayton, and cut a single off it. Williams went out at the other end, and of his last ball Subrayalu hooked the ball over his shoulder. It was a flukey hit although none of the field were able to get to it, and three were run off the stroke. The hundred thus went up at twenty minutes past eleven. In Williams' next over, however, Subrayalu, in attempting to drive Williams, sent an easy catch to Hollins at cover point. The retiring batsman had made 13, and throughout his innings he had been quite unable to time Williams. Seven wickets were down at 25 minutes past eleven for 103. Seaachari was the next batsman, and he played through Clayton's next over without scoring, being unable to judge Clayton's deliveries. He opened his score with a nice leg hit off Williams to the pavilion boundary. At 120 Simpson-Hayward went on in place of Clayton, and Kirtiker got him to leg for four, and in the next over he made an on drive to the south boundary off Williams. Ten runs later Hornby relieved Williams of the ball. The rate of scoring was extremely slow, and for some time play was devoid of interest, several maidens being sent down in succession. Kirtikar at length pulled a fast one from Hornby squarely, for four and 140 went up at 12 o'clock, after the game had been in progress fifty minutes. Simpson-Hayward bowled with a big leg break, and he was very successful in keeping down the rate of run getting, only three being scored off five of his overs. At 141 Hollins went on to bowl in place of Hornby, and a little later Ridley relieved Simpson-Hayward. Although after an hour's play 50 runs had not been scored, both batsmen appeared to be set. Both played very cautiously, and all the scoring was by singles. Fifteen runs were hit up in forty minutes. With the score at 145 Kirtikar put one back to Hollins, and he was splendidly taken, having made 30 by exceedingly careful cricket. The next comer was Raja Lingu. Raja Lingu opened his score by pulling Hollins for four, and he cut the same bowler to the sea face boundary in the same over; and for a couple of overs the rate of scoring improved somewhat. However, with the score at 158 Seshachari snicked one to Simpson-Hayward at deep slip off Hollins. His score, which had been made in an extremely cautious manner, was 158. The last man was Agasker, but before Hollins' over was finished he was cleaned bowled. The innings, therefore, realised 158, and closed at half past twelve, the not out man's score being ten. The Hindus had thus to follow in 197 runs in arrears.

HINDUS' SECOND VENTURE.

The Authentics went out into the field for the second time at a quarter to one, three-quarters of an hour being available before tiffin. Raja Lingu and Agasker were the first batsmen, and the first named batsman received the first over from Williams. The first over was a maiden, and before a run had been scored Agasker was snapped up at the wisket by Headlam. Shivlal filled the vacancy. Raja Lingu opened the score in the third over by a well placed leg hit. The same batsman, however, put one of Clayton's up to Simpson-Hayward in the slips, but the chance which was a hot one, was missed. Ten was signalled after 12 minutes play. Aspinall, at point, made a remarkably good attempt to get a high one from Shivlal off Clayton's bowling, but there was too much sting in it. He saved the run, however. Scoring was much more rapid than in the latter part of the first innings. At 37 Simpson-Hayward relieved Clayton of the ball; and the change immediately had effect. After each bowler had made a single, Raja Lingu was clean bowled by a ball which broke from the off. Two wickets had fallen with the score at 39. Bhands was the next batsman, but his stay at the wickets was extremely short-lived. He played late at an off-breaker from the lob bowler, and the ball glanced off his bat on to the wicket, when he had scored four. (Three for 43.) Mr. Date, who was the next comer, opened his score with a cut for a single through the slips off Williams. Simpson-Hayward's success with the ball continued.

Shivlal came out to meet a high lob, missed it, and was easily stumped by Headlam when he had made 29. The fourth wicket fell at 46. Mr. Narayana Rao filled the vacancy, and before he had received a ball, Date put Williams away to leg for four, bringing fifty up at 25 minutes past one. He made a drive in the same over to the pavilion boundary, but before the over was finished Williams took his bails with a shooter, the fifth wicket falling at 54 and Date having made 10. Subrayalu joined Date and he opened his score with a nice cut off the lob bowler. When the adjournment was taken for tiffin the score stood at 67, Narayan Rao having made 1 and Subrayalu 12.

A DRAW.

Play was resumed at 25 minutes to three, Simpson-Hayward sending down the first over to Subrayalu. Only singles were scored during the first few overs and ten minutes after the resumption Narayana Rao in trying to drive Williams was caught at mid off by Tompkinson. The sixth wicket fell at 75. Balu was the next man, and he got Williams round to the sea face boundary and drove him for four in one over. Eighty went up at five minutes to three o'clock. Subrayalu then opened his shoulders at the same bowler, 13 being scored off one over. The lob bowler sent up a terrifically high one, but it pitched to leg and Subrayalu got it away to the boundary. Both Subrayalu and Balu now began to hit out, and runs came at quite a respectable rate. At 115 Hornby went on for Williams but his first delivery was cut to the boundary by Balu. By twenty past three Subrayalu had raised his score to 40. Another change was made at 132, Hollins going on. In the next over, however, Subrayalu played on from Clayton having made 43 by pleasing cricket. The seventh wicket fell at 133. Bhandare was the next comer, and having opened his score by a single he cut Simpson-Hayward to the sea face boundary, 140 being signalled at 20 minutes to four o'clock. He cut a four all run off Simpson-Hayward later on, and Balu also got that bowler away to the pavilion boundary. At five minutes to four 160 was signalled, Balu having made 40 of that total by steady and consistent play. A few minutes later, however, the lob bowler clean bowled him with a big breaker, the eighth wicket falling with the score at 168. Kirtikar filled the vacancy at the wicket and opened his score by cutting Hollins for three. He afterwards mowed Simpson-Hayward to the sea face boundary. Bhandare and Kirtikar both batted with a fair amount of confidence and the score slowly rose. However having batted well for 21 Bhandare was completely beaten and bowled by a shooter from Ridley who had gone on in place of Simpson-Hayward. The ninth wicket fell at 183, and when Sesachari, the last man, went in 15 runs were required to save the innings defeat. Sesachari opened his score with a couple off Ridley and afterwards drove the same bowler to the northern boundary. Kirtikar by a clean drive off William brought the score to 197. In Ridley's next over Sesachari by a nice leg glance saved the innings defeat and brought up 200 at the same time amid applause. Kirtikar made a nice off drive from one of Williams' deliveries. At 25 minutes to five Hornby went on in place of Ridley and his first over was a maiden. Several changes of bowling were tried, but they were not effective. Sesachari got Hollins to leg for four (all run) by a very pretty stroke. The time crept on and still neither batsman could be dislodged. At five minutes past five the Hindus were 28 ahead and a draw was a certainty. Both bats played with extraordinary care, and though Simpson-Hayward, Hollins, Kershaw, Clayton, and Ridley successively went in with the ball they still kept their wicket up. At ten minutes past five o'clock stumps were drawn, the score of the Hindus being 227 for nine wickets, Kirtikar being not out 37 and Sesachari not out 18. The match was thus a moral victory for the Authentics although nominally a draw. The following were the scores :—

AUTHENTICS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Mr F G H Clayton, st Sesachari, b Narayana Rao	2
Mr F H Hollins, l-b-w, b Balu	141
Mr H H Hornby, c Bhanda, b Agasker	44
Mr J E Tompkinson, c Raja Lingu, b Shevial	35
Mr R A Williams, l-b-w, b Balu	11
Mr C Headlam, c Sesachari, b Narayana Rao	35
Mr R H Raphael, c Agasker, b Balu	30
Mr G H Simpson-Hayward, c Bhanda, b Balu	19
Mr J N Ridley, c Shivlal, b Narayana Rao	25
Mr F Kershaw, c Sesachari, b Balu	14
Mr J B Aspinall, not out	13
Extras	10
Total	356

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUTHENTICS

First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Balu	33	1	131	5
Mr Narayana Rao	20·2	4	71	3
Mr Bhanda	8	0	32	
Mr Agasker	9	0	52	1
Mr Shivial	9	0	59	1

Fall of wickets :—1 for 9, 2 for 88, 3 for 162, 4 for 219, 5 for 244, 6 for 250, 7 for 294, 8 for 300, 9 for 324, 10 for 356.

HINDUS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr Bhandare, c Simpson-Hayward, b Williams	7	b Ridley	21
Mr Date, b Clayton	7	b Williams	10
Mr Bhanda, c Aspinal, b Williams	12	b Simpson-Hayward	4
Mr Balu, c Williams, b Simpson-Hayward	28	b Simpson-Hayward	40
Mr Narayana Rao, c Simpson-Hayward, b Williams	0	c Tomkinson, b Williams	5
Mr Shivlal, c Simpson-Hayward, b Hornby	27	st Headlam, b Simpson-Hayward	29
Mr Kirtikar, c and b Hollins	30	not out	37
Mr Subrayalu, c Hollins, b Williams	13	b Clayton	43
Mr Raja Lingu, not out	10	b Simpson-Hayward	11
Mr Sesachari, c Simpson-Hayward, b Hollins	17	not out	18
Mr Agaskar, b Hollins	0	c Headlam, b Clayton	0
Extras	7	Extras	9
Total	158	Total	227

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDUS.

	First Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	Second Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Williams	17	2	56	4	21	2	83	2
Mr Clayton	11	1	38	1	13	3	25	2
Mr Simpson-Hayward	14	2	33	1	17	2	57	4
Mr Hornby	7	4	10	1	5	1	14	0
Mr Hollins	4	2	10	3	10	5	20	0
Mr Ridley	2	0	4	0	5	1	13	1
Mr Kershaw	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	0

First Innings. Fall of wickets :—1 for 7, 2 for 21, 3 for 42, 4 for 50, 5 for 78, 6 for 90, 7 for 103, 8 for 145, 9 for 158, 10 for 158.

Second Innings. Fall of wickets :—1 for 0, 2 for 39, 3 for 43, 4 for 46, 5 for 56, 6 for 76, 7 for 133, 8 for 160, 9 for 183.

Umpires :— Captain Lowis and Mr. Walcott.

IMPRESSIONS OF INDIAN CRICKET.

BY ONE OF THE AUTHENTICS.

The first and probably the most lasting impression that you get of cricket in India is an impression of sun—dazzling, exhausting, baking, cooking, deceptive sun. And it is not till you have seen it and played in it that you realise why it is that every team on tour, visiting India or Australia, plays always a little below par, twelve annas to the rupee. Some players, indeed, it suits, but they are not many.

It is natural that this honest sun of yours should cause some modifications in the game. These, to the visitor, are striking. In the first place he has to get accustomed to playing in a topi, which he had always hitherto regarded as a solar myth. In the next place he finds that making runs, especially when he has to run them out, has become a feat not only of skill but also of endurance. On the other hand, the short hours go a long way to compensate the fieldsmen for the exhausting effects of the heat. Fielding from a quarter to three to five is endurable : at the worst it is but two hours and a quarter of purgatory with a chance of Heaven and a certainty of tea. In first-class cricket at home in June it is another matter. You go out at the same hours with a practical certainty that you will remain out till seven, watching the ball at the utmost tension, and if you take ten minutes off for tea all the pavilion critics hold up their hands in horror and ask what England is coming to. They never did it, they say, in their day. But of course, they never played cricket under the same conditions and at all.

It is chiefly in the bowling that the modification I have referred to is observable. A really fast bowler cannot "live" in this Indian heat this Bombay cold weather ! Bowlers whom we should regard as quite medium in pace at home one hears described here as fast. Evidently the exhaustion of a long run is not to be counted ; the bowler tends to take a hop and a skip to the wicket and to send in a ball which may be tricky but is certainly not swift. Simpson-Hayward, for instance, has already seen fit to curtail his usual long run. The three features of first-class cricket at home, which are recent developments of the game, I see little sign of here. Compared with their opponents I fancy you will be struck by the amount of hooking and gliding to leg in which the best Authentic bats indulge.

FEATURES OF PLAY NOTICED.

That is the feature in batting at home combined with a tendency to walk in front of your wicket and face the bowler—a method of defence about which you may argue for a week. In bowling the prominent features of modern cricket are two first overs, the development of "leg tosh" or "leg pifflers," as Albert Trott describes them. Vine, of Sussex, for instance, will bowl leg breaks at you, varying pace and pitch, but keeping the ball always well to leg. His "field" is astonishing to behold. There are eight men on the leg side, including a long stop. It is the swing of the pendulum. The leg theory has supplanted the off. Captain Greig bowled something of the sort in the Presidency match against us, but it was not the real thing. The other feature of bowling now at home is the swerve. Schofield, Haigh, and George Hirst of Yorkshire, Trott, Rawlin, and Beldam of Middlesex, and Barnes of Lancashire, for instance, make the ball perform astonishing flights in the air, highly puzzling to the unwary batsmen. Out here you will see R. A. Williams do something of the sort, when he has something like a British breeze to bowl against, and to-day, among the Hindus, I noticed that Mr. Narayen Rao made the ball go well with his arm, across the wicket, but noticed it, alas too late, and was caught at the wicket somewhere down by point. By-the-bye we were all much struck by Mr. Sheshachari's wicket-keeping. Mr. Walcott was good for the Europeans, but I thought he snapped the ball too much, and his hands would probably suffer if he did very much of it. But that very fault makes a wicket-keeper very smart while he lasts. Mr. Sheshachari was equally quick and neat and took the ball well and close to the wicket. He does not seem to get down to the low ball and missed Hollins when he had got ninety as a consequence. But to take three chances out of four is good enough for any wicket-keeper, as the honest ones will admit !

WHAT THE MONSOON HAS TO ANSWER FOR.

One thing which strikes me as to Indian cricket is the arrangement of the hours of play. To play cricket to pay formal calls, to do your business, all during the hottest hours of the day seems an odd choice to the mere visitor, but it is no affair of his. Perhaps it is a custom derived from the cricket you play in the monsoon. If so the monsoon has much to answer for. It is certainly responsible for one or two noticeable facts in Bombay cricket. The wet slow wickets which you then get, caking in the hot morning sun, have made your batsmen modify their game. In the match against the Europeans of the Presidency it was curious to see man after man come in and play the half-cock stroke to fairly fast bowling on a wicket which though not so tremendously fast as a Lord's or Oval or Brighton ground, was, thanks to the great pains taken by the authorities of the Bombay Gymkhana, an admirably fast and easy one. Those doubtless were monsoon shots, and the result was Freddie Clayton's analysis—7 for 70—and Simpson-Hayward's opportunities at short slip. Cheetham, by his work with both bat and ball, proved himself one of the most dangerous all round players we have met out here. Another opinion which I have formed so far, but subsequent events may cause me to change my view, is that the slow, caking wickets of the monsoon have given to the bowlers of the Presidency a reputation somewhat above their deserts. Mr. Milne proved himself a useful tearaway bowler, and Mr. John, (when the wicket was crumbling a little at the top end of the Bombay Gymkhana ground) got a lot of work on the ball and bowled extremely well, but neither Mr. Baloo, who is however deceptive, nor Mr. Narayen Rao, though he mixes up his fast and slow ones well and swerves a bit, seemed to me to bowl quite up to the high reputations they have earned. Of the Hindu batting as of their fielding I have seen so far only the bad side. They had a disheartening day, under circumstances of a trying nature, especially to those not accustomed to playing together or in big matches ; but to-morrow (Saturday) we shall probably see the reverse side of the coin.

A TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN GREIG.

But one thing I may say with pride (for I have no part in it) and that is that the Authentic fielding is not put in the shade by that of our opponents, though one and all have found the dazzling glare of the sun strangely deceptive at first. And one thing also I may add with pleasure and that is that though some of us can bat pretty well and most of us know how to go for the ball, we shall none of us play a better innings, a plukier, more brilliant or more enviable innigs than that superb 204 of Captain Greig's, than which I for one hardly hope ever to see a more finished and admirable display by a more accomplished or more enthusiastic sportsman. Captain Greig won the match ; we lost it owing to the fact that our bowlers, being short of practice, never found their length till the third day. They will be much more formidable presently. Captain Greig's innings was the great feature of a great match, which was as dramatic as it was full of incident, as splendidly won as it was gallantly fought for.—CECIL HEADLAM in the "Indian Sporting Times."

THE UNVEILING OF A SOUL.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"In front of my shirt-waist there are nine cambric handkerchiefs cunningly distributed. My figure is very pretty, to be sure, but not so well developed as it will be in five years if I live so long. And so I help it out materially with nine cambric handkerchiefs. You can see by my picture that my waist curves gracefully out. Only it is not all flesh, some of it is handkerchief. It amuses me to do this. It is one of my petty vanities."

"How can anyone bring a child into the world and not wrap it round with a certain wondrous tenderness that will stay with it always ?

"There are persons whose souls have never entered into them ?

"My mother has some fondness for me—for my body, because it came of hers. That is nothing—nothing.

"A hen loves its egg.

"A hen !"

"I value money literally for its own sake. I like the feeling of dollars and quarters rubbing softly together in my hand. Always it reminds me of those lovely chestfuls of gold that Captain Kidd burried—no one seems to know just where. Usually I keep some fairly clean dollars and quarters to handle. Money is so nice ! I say to myself."

"When I have heard in summer the wind in a forest of pines blow a wonderous symphony of purity and truth, my varied nature felt itself abashed, and there was a sinking in my wooden heart. The beauty of it ravished my senses, but it savoured crushingly of the virtue that is far above and beyond me, and I felt a certain sore, despairing grief.

"But the grey dawn is in perfect sympathy. It is quite as beautiful as the wind in the pines and its truth and purity are extremely gentle and partly hidden under the grey curtain.

"The deep, deep blue of the summer sky stirs me to a half painful joy. The cool green of a swiftly flowing river fills my heart with unquiet longings. The red, red of the sunset sky convulses my entire being with passion. But the dear grey dawn brings me rest.

"Oh the grey dawn is sweet—sweet.,

"'Poor little Mary Mac Lane,' said the Devil. He leaned toward me, he looked at me with those strange, wonderful, tender, divine, steel-grey eyes. 'Poor little Mary Mac Lane,' he said again in a voice that was like the grey dawn. And the eyes—the glance of the steel-grey eyes entered into me and thrilled me through and through. It frightened and soothed me. It racked and comforted me. It ravished me with inconceivable gentleness so that I bent my head down and sobbed as I breathed.

"'Don't you know, you little thing,' said the Man-Devil, softly compassionate, 'your life will be very hard for you, harder when you are happy than when you go in Nothingness."

"'I know, I know. Nevertheless I want to be happy,' I sobbed. I felt a rush of an old, thick, heavy anguish. It is day after day. It is week after week. It is month after month. It is year after year. It is only time going and going. There is no joy. There is no lightness of heart. It is only the passing of days. I am young and all alone. Always I have been alone. When I was five and lay in the damp grass and tortured myself to keep back tears, and through the long cold lonely years till now—and now all the torture does not keep back the tears. There is no one—nothing—to help me to bear it. It is more than pathetic when one is nineteen in all, young, new feeling, and sees nothing anywhere—except long, dark, lonely years behind her and before her. No one that loves me, and long, long years.'"

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

SIR POWER PALMER AND THE TROOPS.

ADDRESS TO THE NORTHERN ARMY.

As stated in our telegraphic columns on Saturday Sir Power Palmer addressed the northern army taking part in the Delhi Manœuvres at Umballa on Friday.

The Commander-in-Chief said :—General McLeod, I congratulate you on commanding such a splendid body of troops. It is a command that any man might be proud of, and I shall look forward to hearing of your acquitting yourselves creditably and gaining the approval of my successor as I shall not have the good fortune to personally watch your working.

Your enemy will have the advantage of being able to select his own positions to check your advance on Delhi, and, if I know anything of General Wodehouse, he will make things as unpleasant as he possibly can for you ; but, as I know that you wish to eventually join in the functions and festivities of the Coronation ceremonies, I have given you such a preponderance in strength in the three arms, especially in artillery, that it will be your own fault if you do not eat your Christmas dinners in the Coronation camp.

I shall follow your movements with much interest, as in 1885-86 I was Chief of the Staff to that fine soldier Sir George Greaves, when we traversed the same line of country, so I am well acquainted with the lie of the land. Though there is more irrigation than there was seventeen years ago, you are all seventeen years more intelligent and learned than we were in those days, so I feel sure that you will overcome even greater difficulties. However, once you get beyond Delhi, you will get into a dry country, and if you are not all laid up with colds from a fortnight's bivouacking without tents the final operations, which you will hear of hereafter, will, I trust, be full of interest.

The cavalry and artillery of the Northern Force are commanded by officers who have been so fortunate as to gain practical experience in the late war in South Africa, so I have no doubt that these arms will be handled in the most up-to-date manner. We have only been able to collect a small body of mounted infantry as its organisation in India is still in its infancy, but it is steadily progressing. It has been proved that it is impossible to have too many mobile infantry "in a country that is adapted to their action." Whether we can afford to feed their mounts as well as our cavalry beyond our frontier is another question, but the training of cavalry will have to be different from what it has been in the past if it expects to take the part that I hope to see it take in future wars. If properly trained, the arm has very great possibilities, greater than it ever had, for not only can it help its general by brushing away or piercing the enemy's cavalry screen, locating his troops, reconnoitring his positions, and seizing points of vantage till the other arm arrives, but there is nothing to prevent its turning the day by a brigade or more being suddenly thrown on the enemy's flank, and while a portion remain mounted to look after the safety of the manœuvre, the rest by rifle fire making his position untenable, and then remounting and demolishing the retiring troops. Mounted infantry can assist considerably in such operations when protected by cavalry against counter attack, and were able to do so more efficiently in South Africa than perhaps they will ever be able to do again owing to the passive resistance of the Boers in many instances. But it will be cavalry officers' own fault now that they are about to be armed with firearms as good as the infantry, if they are left out in operations beyond the frontier owing to their having neglected the training of their men.

As regards the artillery I have no doubt that Colonel Coxhead will avail himself of this unique opportunity of so many batteries being assembled at Umballa prior to the manœuvres to practice dispersion as well as massing guns. Dispersion, to be effective as regards convergence of fire, requires to be worked with considerable intelligence and very effective signalling, and as we are for the first time experimenting on the system, I shall be much interested to hear of the result. My own idea is that, while keeping enough guns massed to overwhelm the enemy's fire at any particular point or effectively replying to it, much good can be done in assisting the advance of the infantry by dispersion of artillery-sections even being attached to battalions to keep down the fire in their immediate front as they advance to the attack. As regards the troops in general, while the officer in command can evolve brilliant plans for the conduct of an engagement he must, in these days of extended formations, when we fight in such a broad front, leave much to individual intelligence and initiative giving commanders of units as free a hand as possible "so long as they conform to the general plan," but everything must be subordinated to this, as we do not want to see, as I have sometimes seen at peace manœuvres, half battalions or less engaging each other and carrying on a little battle of their own quite independently of the general plan, and sometimes after the opposing forces have withdrawn. Commanders who do these foolish things can only be a source of anxiety to their generals. Government have sanctioned a considerable expenditure on these manœuvres, and all good soldiers are bound to give Government in return its money's worth to the best of their abilities, so I hope that you will all assist in trying to make these operations as instructive as possible to all under you.

This is the last opportunity that I shall have of addressing you, so I wish you farewell with my best wishes for your future success. I am proud to leave the army of India in the efficient state that I believe it to be, and always remember that "it is good officers that make good regiments."

SPEECH TO THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

On Saturday Sir Power Palmer addressed the Southern Army at Delhi. He said :—"General Wodehouse and officers of the Southern Force,—In my address to the Northern Army I dwelt on many points that are applicable to both Forces, a copy of which you will probably see in the papers. As I told them, you would have the advantage of being able to select your own positions to check their advance on Delhi, and you will, I feel sure, make their task as difficult as possible, and not let them have a walk-over. You have all read how the Boers dug themselves in during the South African war and managed on some occasions by their mobility when occupying a defensive position to convert flank attacks into frontal ones by showing strength at threatened points. It is thus that a numerically inferior force can most effectively resist an army, but I hope I shall hear of something more enterprising than the passively stubborn Boer appeared capable of.

You have a beautifully equipped force, and carefully selected and capable commanders, and, if it should be your good fortune to have a command in the field I trust you will have under you as efficient a body of troops as I have reviewed to-day. I much regret that I shall not have the good fortune to follow your movements personally in the field, but you will be under the eye of my successor whose late experience cannot help being of much advantage to you and to the fine army which I am proud to soon hand over to him in such an efficient state.

Good bye gentlemen."

WE do not envy the umpires the task which they will have to perform in the forthcoming Manœuvers between Delhi and Umballa, for it will be the first time in India that smokeless powder will be in general use by the troops engaged. Some of the Imperial Service regiments, it is true, will still be using Martini rifles with the old black powder ; but all the units of the Native Army will have '303 rifles and cordite cartridges. Under these conditions the sham fights will be most difficult to conduct, for the opposing forces, if perfectly handled, will rarely be visible to each other, though the cavalry may come into touch at odd times. As to the artillery it will probably claim to have inflicted heavy losses upon battalions that were quite unaware of being fired upon at all. The infantry acting on the offensive will never know the strength of the defending force, and the latter, even when greatly outnumbered, will probably claim to have checked the advance and to have beaten off flank attacks. Appeals to umpires will be incessant, and the decisions given are certain to cause dissatisfaction. Before the magazine rifle and smokeless powder were introduced, there was an old fixed rule to guide the umpires ; a force attacking an entrenched position had to outnumber the defenders by 3 to 1 before they could claim to have succeeded in their efforts. Now, as the Boer war has proved, a few hundred men amply supplied with ammunition can make a whole brigade deploy and hold it in check untill a slow enveloping movement has been carried out. Botha, when asked what he considered to be the finest exploit in the war, mentioned a case where a rear guard of 60 or 70 Boers, under good natural cover and spread over a considerable extent of hilly ground, blocked the advance of a force of all arms for several hours, thus securing the retirement of their own main body. The little rearguard lost over a third of their number killed and wounded, others were taken prisoners, but about a score made good their escape at the last moment. To reproduce, in peace time, an action of this kind is an impossibility, and yet nothing was more instructive in the late war than the enormous advantage which the defence now have, as there is no smoke to reveal their strength or weakness or the exact positions which they hold. It would seem that in the coming Manœuvres strategical rather than tactical movements will most contribute to reflect credit upon our Generals, always provided that the umpires keep cool and attend strictly to business. The regimental officers and the rank-and-file of the infantry will doubtless have a good deal of practice in extended order, and the cavalry will be taught to work dismounted more than before but the unreality of the whole business of sham fighting will be ten times more pronounced than formerly.—"Pioneer."

STARTING OF A STEAM LAUNDRY.

YESTERDAY afternoon, in the compound of the Hindustan Mills, Jacob's Circle, Arthur Road, Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit performed the opening ceremony of the Empire Steam Laundry, Bleaching, and Dyeing Company, Limited. There was a large attendance of Parsee ladies and European, Parsee, Mahomedan, and Hindu gentlemen on the occasion. The large ground floor room, in which the machinery has been erected, and ready for use, was decorated with bannerets and bunting. In the western part of it, where the proceedings were held, was erected a small dais for the chairman's seat. Mr. Dhunjishah N. Patel, the secretary, read a report in connection with the establishment of the company, remarking that the opening of the laundry will be an important event of the closing year among the many great enterprises which this city can boast of. The company's existence, Mr. Patel said, was mainly indebted to the energetic help of the chairman of the board, Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, the directors themselve, and the valuable encouragement of Mr. D. E. Watcha. Mr. Jehangir B. Petit then requested the chairman of the meeting to perform the opening ceremony of the factory, and to declare it started on "its career of usefulness," and in doing so, said that the principal object of the company was to supply to this city, on an efficient and permanent basis, the long-felt want of a well equipped steam laundry, and that there was a field in the city not only for one, or two, or three, but for ten more laundries. The chairman and the company then went to the part of the building where the machinery stood, and the former declared the factory opened. Returning to his seat on the dais, the chairman addressed the meeting remarking that he could not help expressing great pleasure at having been enabled to associate himself with this most interesting event, as he fully realised the manifold advantages that would be conferred by the factory. A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, seconded by Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kashinathjee, was carried with acclamation. On behalf of the agents, the chairman presented a gold watch and chain to Mr. Munchersha Framjee Daruvalla, the engineer who had erected the machinery. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, NOVEMBER 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut H B D Baird, 12th B Cav.
Mr R C Rogers, B.
Mr C R Dun, B.
Lieut R Mackie, 4th M Pioneers.
Mr H S Duncan, M.
Capt W B T Abbey, 2nd Bo Lancers.
Lieut C E M Mayne, 3rd Bo Cav.
Mr F G Pratt, Bo Cav.
Capt D A C Brownlow, 21st P I.
Major W E Jennings I M S.
Capt B F R Holbrooke, 24th Belooch Inf.
Capt J Parker, 26th Belooch Inf.
Lieut G S Primer, 5th Inf, Hyd Cont.
Lieut V Percy-Smith, 1st Lancers, Hyd Cont.
Lieut W B Huddlestone, R I M.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr C A H Townsend, B Cov, 2 weeks' extra-ordinary leave.
Mr J H Heap, B, 2 days' furl.
Mr G Barlow, B, 10 mo and 21 days' furl
Mr G J S Madge, B, 1 mo M C.
Capt E H Boome, 28th M I.
Mr C E Brasier, M, 1 week's furl.
Capt H N Roome, 7th Bo Lancers.
Capt C F Harold, Bo, 9 furl.
Lieut C H Mowbray, 10th Bo L I.
Mr G W Hatch, Bo Cov, 2 mo and 7 days' furl.
Mr J A Walling, Bo, 5 mo M C.
Mr A W Shepard, Bo, 4 mo M C.
Mrs McAfee, Bo, furl to March 5, 1903.
Major A Hamilton, I S C
Major A B Mayne, Central India Horse.
Capt W B Douglas, 8th Rajpoots.
Capt N M Hemming, R E.
Capt W H C Forster I M S.
Capt H N J Gidney, I M S.
Lieut A S Marriott, 1st Inf Hyd Cont.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col E M Nedham, B.
Major O G Ievers, B.
Major T W Stewart, I M S, B.
Capt G G M Wheeler, 7th B Lancers.
Capt H N Warde, B.
Sergt A Hearn, B.
Mr R G McKerron, B Cov.
Mr D C B Baillie, B Cov.
Mr C A H Townsend, B Cov.
Mr W J Dovetou, B.
Mr F R C Scallan, B.
Mr A J L Grimes, B.
Mr C W Smith, B.
Mr L S Graham, B.
Mr H G H Keene, B.
Mr S D Pears, M.
Capt R L C Wilkinson, 7th Bo Lancers.
Mr J Willcocks.
Mr K R Bomanji, Bo.
Major C V Mainwaring 29th Burma Inf.
Major A Hamiton, 25th P I.
Lieut. De L W Passy, 25th P I.
Brig-Gen H P Leach, C B, D S O, I S C.
Lieut-Col M H S Grover, I S C.
Major F H B Commeline, I S. C.
Capt F W Prinsep Daniell, 8th Rajpots.
Capt N E Chesney, 5th Goorkha Rifles.
Lieut E H Waring, 11th Coorg Inf.
Lieut T Keyes, I S C.
Lieut M H Thonely, I M S.
Lieut J J Robb, I M S.
Nursing Sister (Miss) L B Dunwoodie, I A N S.

THE ALL-BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE,

THE LAST LINK COMPLETED.

IT is announced by the Pacific Cable Board that the last link of the Pacific cable was successfully completed at Suva Fiji at three o'clock on the morning of Oct. 31 (Greenwich time). The date on which the cable will be open for public traffic will be announced as soon as possible. The board, however, do not assume responsibility for it till 30 days after its completion.

The following telegrams were exchanged between Sir Spencer Walpole, chairman of the Pacific Cable Company, and Mr. Chamberlain :—

To the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, Colonial Office. I am glad to be in a position to inform you that the Pacific cable was successfully completed at three o'clock this morning (Greenwich time). The date on which it will be possible to open it for public traffic will be announced as soon as possible, but you are aware that the board do not assume responsibility for it till one month after its completion.—WALPOLE, Chairman.

To Sir Spencer Walpole, Chairman of the Pacific Cable Company, London.

Thanks for your message. Hearty congratulations on completion of cable.—CHAMBERLAIN.

The following telegram from Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, has been received by Lady Vogel:—

Sincere congratulations completion Pacific cable, which Sir Julius originated. Regret not spared witness this monument his genius and foresight,—SEDDON, Premier.

The Ottawa correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs that the announcement of the completion of the Pacific cable causes general satisfaction throughout the Dominion. The Australian colonies have warmly congratulated Sir Sandford Fleming, the "father" of the project. Lord Minto sent a message of congratulation to Lord Tennyson and several telegrams of a like character have been exchanged. The cities of Victoria and Vancouver held appropriate celebrations under the auspices of their Boards of Trade.

The same correspondent in a later telegram adds :—The Governor-General also received two telegrams of a unique character. They were sent to him by Sir Sandford Fleming on Friday night, and girdled the globe—one, which went easterly, in 10 hours 25 minutes, the other, via the western route, in 13 hours and a half. Sir Sandford Fleming alluded to the Pacific cable as the first segment of a State-controlled electric girdle. Lord Minto highly prizes these telegrams, which are the first to circle the earth and has called Mr. Chamberlain's attention to the achievement.

MR. J. A. BOURDILLON, C. S. I., Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, has been appointed to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as a temporary arrangement.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO CONCOCT A CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sloane charged Laberuchand Dayachand Vakil, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bhabha, Vanmali Ludha, Revabai (a Hindu woman), Nemchand Hemchand, Khimji Mowji, and Ratanlal Rangildas with forging a valuable security and using it as genuine, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences in connection with a charge of cheating brought by Revabai, the fifth accused, against Gebruchand Vastachand and another before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Messrs. D'Souza and Da Quadros, pleaders, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Noble of Messrs. Smeatham, Byrne, and Noble, solicitors, with Mr. H. P. Dastur, pleader, appeared for the first accused, Mr. Fereira, solicitor, for the fourth. Mr. Khabil, barrister-at-law, for the fifth and the sixth, Mr. Dadyseth, barrister-at-law, for the seventh, and Mr Payne, solicitor, for the eighth accused. The second and the third accused were not represented by counsel.

Mr. Sloane applied for a warrant against a witness named Kasturchand Dolatchand, who did not appear in Court in answer to his bail. The application was granted.

Tulsidas Valabhdas was examined by Mr. D'Souza. He identified certain letters in Gujarati which had passed between Motichand Hirachand, one of the accused not yet arrested, and Nemchand Hemchand the sixth accused, regarding the subject matter of the present proceedings.

Lallu Harrilal said he knew Gordhan Soni and Sorabji Bhabha. He saw Gordhan on the Shivratri day in samwat 1957, when he was asked by Gordhan to call at his house at Tardeo. Witness went at 8p.m. that day and saw Nos. 2 and 8 there. He was asked by No. 2 to go and call Bhabha, which witness did. No. 2 then said a warrant was to be obtained against Gabruchand of Patan, and that witness should therefore file a complaint against Gabruchand. The complaint to be filed was to the effect that Gabruchand had taken some ornaments from witness, sold them to No. 8, and absconded. The complaint was to be made on behalf of No. 1. Witness refused to do anything of the sort. As he was leaving the house, Gordhan asked witness to see him again next morning. Next morning Nos. 1, 2 and 8 took him to Mr. Kapadia's house. Mr. Kapadia asked witness if he was willing to obtain a warrant against Gabruchand. Witness replied he was not. Then Mr. Kapadia said if the proper party was not willing to obtain a warrant, why was he brought to him. Four or five days after No. 2 took witness to his shop where he saw Nos. 3 and 8. All of them then left for Mr. Kapadia's. Mr. Kapadia told witness why had he come again. Witness replied he was not willing to obtain a warrant, he was brought there by No. 2 for some other business. Witness saw one Chunilal Pitambar at Mr. Kapadia's office. No. 2 had told witness that he (witness) would get one-fourth of the case proceeds to be obtained by the prosecution.

Chunilal Pitambar examined by Mr. D'Souza said that he knew Gordhan and Bhabha. In the month of Mah, Samwat 1957, Nos. 2 and 3 had asked him to give evidence in the case which was to be filed against Gabruchand. Witness declined to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne witness said that it was arranged that the complaint should be filed in the name of the last witness, Lallu, but he did not know if Lallu had consented to file the complaint in his name.

Chunilal Hirchand, a native of Surat, said that he knew Motichand Birachand who was his fellow disciple. He knew Revabai, the fifth accused, who was in the keeping of Motichand. Some time after he and Reva lived together. When Reva's case was pending in the lower court, Nos 3 and 4 used to see her at his place. He knew No 1 who had given him some money to be given to Reva. Witness identified a Money Order coupon dated 25th January 1902 bearing the address of Motichand Hirachand care of Gordhan Gopal Soni.

Mr. D'Souza put the coupon in saying that it connected Motichand Hirachand with Gordhan, the second accused.

The case stands adjourned.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday. The trial of the following case was resumed.

A FORGED CURRENCY NOTE.

Mahomedalli Noorbhoy, a Borah, was charged with receiving and being in possession of a forged currency note for five rupees.

Mr. Aston, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Rustom Wadia for the accused.

At the close of the case, Mr. Aston, in addressing the jury on the evidence, said that the question was one of fact, and if they believed Rashid, the Irani, they should have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the accused was guilty.

Mr. Wadia, in speaking on behalf of the accused, said this was a case of one witness against another, and there was no reason why Rashid should be believed more than the accused, who had told the jury a plain and reasonable story. The story told by the complainant was entirely false and unworthy of belief ; and the motive for the invention was that he wanted to save his own neck, as according to his own admission, he had been in possession of the forged note for some days and knew the same to be forged.

At the close of the case, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was acquitted and discharged.

A MAHOMEDAN BIGAMY CASE.

Alabahi, Ahmedkhan Kushmiri and Mahomed Hedayat Rasool Moulvi Ahmed Hussan were charged, No. 1 with committing bigamy, and the others with aiding and abetting the commission of the offence.

Mr. M. M. Murzban, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Donald, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2, and Mr. Robertson for No. 3.

It appeared from the opening statements of counsel that the second accused was the step father of the first, who had remarried the third accused. In January, 1897, the first accused was married to one Akbarkhan Adamkhan at Poona, and the second accused had put himself forward as the father of the girl, who was then a minor. She attained her puberty in the same year, and the marriage was afterwards consumated. Subsequently the second accused brought his daughter and her husband to Bombay to spend the Eed festival. They remained for some time in Bombay, and the second accused, on some pretext or other, kept his daughter in Bombay and allowed her husband to go back to Poona. As the first accused did not return to him for some two years, the husband made enquiries and learned that his wife had been married to the third accused by her father, and hence the present prosecution. Evidence was called in the case during the day, but it was not concluded when the court adjourned until this morning.

THE CHHOI SILK MILL COMPANY LIMITED.

THE seventh annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the company No. 55, Hornby Row, Fort, Mr. Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Barla presiding. The directors', report shows a net profit of Rs. 73,367-4-10 which with the sum of Rs. 51,61-0 2 brought forward from the previous account amounts to Rs. 78,528-5-0. This amount the directors recommended appropriating as under :—Dividend at Rs. 35 per share (free of Incometax) Rs. 35,000 ; depreciation account Rs. 15,000 ; reserve fund Rs. 15,000; outstanding debt guarantee fund Rs. 3000 ; insurance fund Rs. 1,000 ; bonus to staff Rs. 1,000 ; to be written off ; to dead stock and furniture account Rs. 1,000 to carry forward Rs. 7528-5-0, total 78,528-5-0. The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Mr. Jamshedji Merwanji Tarachand retire from the board by rotation but were eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The report was adopted and resolutions passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Davar was appointed auditor. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

TWO WOMEN POISONED TO DEATH.

A sad and regrettable incident occurred in Bombay on Saturday evening by which four persons were accidentally poisoned with liqr. strychnia, of whom two died and two recovered. It appears that on the evening in question Hari Rama, a Hindu labourer, residing in Ramjee Pershotum's chawl, at Girgaum Back Road, went to a friend of his named Sonia Laud, a hamal employed at Professor Gujjar's Laboratory, near the Tram terminus at Girgaum, and asked him for some medicine for stomach-ache. Sonia gave him some liquid in a bottle, which Hari took home. The latter then took a dose from the bottle. In the same room there lived a woman named Bhagirthi and her husband Luximon Sonoo. When Hari swallowed the medicine, Bhagirthi, who happened to be present in the room, asked him what it was for and he replied that it was an antidote for colic pain. Bhagirthi said she had also pain in her stomach and desired to have a dose, which Hari gave her and she swallowed. Just then Hari's sister Savitri, who lived in the same chawl, came up and also drank a dose to alleviate the pain in her stomach. Shortly after Bhagirthi's husband Luximon Sonoo returned home from work and unfortunately he also took a dose of it. Both the women began to complain of giddiness and spasms and about 8 p. m. all the four persons were found lying unconscious in their room by the tenants of the chawl. The Police were informed who removed them to the J. J. Hospital, where on admission both the women were found dead. Hari and Luximon were detained under treatment and they came to themselves the following morning. The Police on examining the room found a bottle containing some liquid and a glass. The contents of the bottle on being examined was found to be liqr. strychnia. On enquiries made by Inspector Williamson at the Laboratory it was ascertained that two bottles one containing liqr. strychnia and the other spirit chloroform were placed side by side on a shelf. The hamal Sonoo, by mistake, picked up the former instead of the latter and gave out of it a quantity to Hari.

Mr. A. C. Payne, Acting Deputy Coroner, opened an inquest yesterday at the J. J. Hospital regarding the deaths of the two women Bhagirthi and Savitri, aged twenty-five and twenty-three years, respectively.

Hari Rama in course of his evidence said on Saturday evening he in company of one Rama went to Professor Gujjar's Laboratory at Girgaum, and there asked one Sonia Laud, an employe in the Laboratory, for some medicine for a colic pain, Sonia gave him the medicine in a bottle (produced), which the witness carried home. The witness identified Sonia Laud as the man who gave him the medicine. Subsequently witness took a dose from the bottle and directly became unconscious. When he recovered consciousness he found himself in the hospital. When Sonia gave him the medicine, he did not tell him how much to take, but he told him to take it with a little water.

Cross-examined by Sonia : I do not remember that you told me to take some ten or fifteen drops with water. I did not pay for the medicine.

Luximon Sonoo, a domestic servant, in his evidence said he lived with his wife Bhagirthi (deceased) and Hari Rama, in a chawl at Girgaum. The witness was not at home when Hari Rama brought the medicine. He came home about 8 o'clock in the evening and found the glass (produced) on the ground with a drop or two of medicine in it. Hari Rama and his wife were squatting on the ground. Hari informed witness that he had brought some medicine for pain in the stomach and that he had already taken a dose of it. The witness himself was suffering from pain in the stomach and he too on the advice of Hari took a dose of it in the same glass. He did not take any water with it. Immediately after his wife returned from another room and complained of being giddy, and on the witness asking her if she had taken the medicine, she replied she had, and that it was given her by Hari. Shortly after, witness became unconscious. When he came to himself he found himself in the J. J. Hospital and subsequently heard of his wife's death. There was no ill feeling between Hari and witness' wife nor was there any between the witness and Hari.

The inquiry stands adjourned.

A JAPANESE GENERAL IN BOMBAY.

ON Saturday morning Lieutenant-General Oku Imperial Japanese Army, who has been deputed to attend the military manœuvere at Umballa and the Durbar at Delhi, arrived at the Victoria Terminus from Madras. The 21st Bombay Native Infantry furnished a guard of honour of fifty rank and file with band and regimental colours, which paraded at the Terminus station in honour of the General's arrival. He was met by Major McWhinnie, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, and the Officers Commanding Corps and Military Heads of Departments. There were also present Mr. S. Hayashi, the Japanese Consul, Messrs. Y. Matsuo (Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank), T. Majima (Manager of Messrs. Mitsui and Co.), T. Ibukiyama (Acting Manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha), M. Tatsouta (Agent of the Japan Cotton Spinners Association), G. Imamura (Agent of the Japan Cotton Trading Co.), K. Kawabata and J. Ichikawa, of Messrs. Mitsui and Co. After being received by the British Military officers and his personal friends, General Oku drove to the Yacht Club chambers, where he will remain as a guest for two days before proceeding to Umballa, which place he will reach in good time for the Military manœuvres. From Umballa he will go on to Delhi. A salute of thirteen guns was fired on Saturday morning from the Saluting Battery to announce the General's arrival.

POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the result of the draw in the Poona Hockey Tournament which will be held from Dec. 1st to Dec. 6th :—

FIRST ROUND.

(A) Royal Scots vs. Poona Gymkhana, Dec. 1st.
(B) R. F. A., Kirkee, vs. Warwickshire Regiment, Dec. 1st.

BYES.

Cathedral Old Boys.
Shropshire Light Infantry, East Kirkee.
Poona Y. M. C. A.
Royal Scots (2nd team).
Esplanade Wanderers.

SECOND ROUND.

(C) Royal Scots vs. Esplanade Wanderers, Dec. 2nd.
(D) East Kirkee vs. Poona Y. M. C. A., Dec. 2nd.
(E) Winners of A vs. Winners of B, Dec. 3rd.
(F) Cathedral Old Boys vs. Shropshire L. I., Dec. 3rd.

THIRD ROUND.

Winners of D vs. Winners of C, Dec. 4th.
Winners of E vs. Winners of F, Dec. 5th.

The final will be played on Dec. 6th.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

THE PREPARATIONS IN THE PALACE.

THE preparations in the Fort Palace for the two great functions, the State Ball and the Investiture are now nearly completed. The extension of the Dewan-i-Am is in excellent taste. The old Mogul style of architecture has been rigidly followed. Indeed, its effect has been enhanced by the new entrance. An eighty feet wide flight of ten steps now gives access to a wide portico, from which on the right a door leads to the ladies cloak-room, 60 by 70 feet, whilst on the left a similar room is reserved for gentlemen. The ceilings of both are decorated with Indian art designs. The walls of the enlarged Dewan-i-Am are being prepared for frescoes, which by Lord Curzon's express desire will be a reproduction from the Agra Taj. The railing round the great Mogul throne has been removed and it was discovered that, probably during the Mutiny, some parts of the inlaid stone work of lapis lazuli, cornelian, and agate had been looted. These are now being replaced by skilled mosaic artists from Agra. A fifteen-feet wood passage-way has been constructed to the Dewani-Khas to be covered later by an awning. The two halls have been converted into one by means of a connecting temporary building of the same design. Thus one hall has been made 300 feet long by 90 feet wide. The lovely central water-bath has been temporarily covered by a wood flooring. Much of the inlaid marble floor has also been protected by the same means. The introduction of the electric light has fortunately in no way marred its beauty. The cables are covered with gilt on the gold work or with white on the marble work. Lord Curzon has been most anxious that no temporary use of this building should in any way injure its original beauty. The outer arches on both sides have been fitted for the time being with glazed window-frames, which whilst robbing the building of some of its charms, will probably add to the comfort and health of the guests.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE TREATMENT OF BRITISH INDIAN SUBJECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, October 31 Mr. W. S. Caine presented the memorial of British Indian subjects resident in England, and of others who sympathise with them assembled at a public conference in the Westminster Palace Hotel, in London, on Oct. 21, 1902, on behalf of British Indian subjects in South Africa.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the interests involved and the anxiety which has been excited by the announcement that a correspondence is proceeding between the British and Russian Governments on the subject of the opening of Russian relations with Afghanistan, he can give the House an assurance that no definite arrangement will be entered into with Russia before Parliament has had an opportunity of discussing its terms.

Viscount Cranborne: The question to which my hon. friend calls attention is undoubtedly a matter of much interest to the public, but it is a rule without exception that assurances such as he seeks should not be given, and to break it in this case would, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, not be for the public advantage.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MADRAS RAILWAYS.

Mr. Norman asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Madras Railway Company is a company guaranteed by the Indian Government; whether it has on its board an official of the India Office acting as Government director; whether all tenders for materials and goods consigned to India and for freight are submitted to the approval of the India Office through him; whether payments by the company for the same are sanctioned by the India Office before payment; whether the India Office takes one-half of the surplus profits of the railway; and whether the Government has the right to take over the railway on April 1, 1907; and is he aware that about 680 tons of railway material for the Madras railways were shipped from Middlesborough by the German steamship Rudesheimer on July 4, and about 1,280 tons by the German steamship Goldenfels on June 25; can he state whether all the locomotives shipped from Middlesborough for the Madras railways since 1886 have been carried by German steamships and whether tenders for this freight have been asked from British shipowners, as in the case of other guaranteed Indian railways; if not, can he state why this preference has been given by an Indian Government railway to German firms; and will he take steps to give British steamship owners the opportunity of tendering for such freight in future.

Lord G. Hamilton; I am afraid that in my recent answer to the hon. member on this subject I failed to convey to him the difference between a Government railway on the one hand and a company's railway on the other. Both classes of railway exist in India, and the Madras Railway belongs to the latter class. It is therefore managed by a board of directors, and all tenders for stores and freights are dealt with by them and are not submitted for the approval of the India Office. It is true that the payment of interest is guaranteed by the Government of India and that the Government Director of Railways has a seat at the board, and his influence has been and will be used in favour of British industries so far as may be consistent with a due regard for the interests of the Indian taxpayer. Beyond this and except for the purpose of safeguarding Indian interests, I cannot undertake to interfere in the management of the company in these matters unless I have specific evidence to show that partiality or undue preference has been shown either to those tendering or in the manner of inviting tenders. In the present case I am informed that tenders were invited in the usual way.

GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIA.

Col. Denny asked the Secretary of State for India: If the price of locomotives recently ordered in Germany by the East India Railway Company included delivery in India, or are they delivered f. o. b. at a German port; in the latter case will he recommend that they be shipped by British liners whose rates are similar to those current in German companies trading to India.

Lord George Hamilton: I am afraid that I must refer the hon. member to the East Indian Railway Company for the information which he desires on the subject of the locomotives ordered in Germany by that company. With regard to the latter part of the question I may say that the Government Director will undoubtedly use his influence, so far as it may be compatible with a due regard for the interests of the Indian taxpayer, in favour of the employment of British firms.

PAPERS CONCERNING THE MILITARY PROPOSALS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Sir Charles Dilke, asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether it is possible to circulate before the discussion on the Indian Finance Accounts, either the whole or the earlier portion of the paper containing the observations of the Viceroy and the members of his Council on the military proposal of his Majesty's Government communicated to them and to the House of Commons in February last.

Lord George Hamilton: I am afraid that the despatch I have been awaiting from India has not yet arrived, and, until I get it, it would not be possible to publish the other papers.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On Monday, Nov. 3 in reply to Mr. Bryce, Mr. Balfour said he rather agreed with the indications of the right hon. gentleman that the Indian Budget would occupy the afternoon and a good part of the evening sitting on Nov. 10. But, however that might be, he would put down either the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill or the Yeomanry and Militia Bill for the evening sitting. With regard to this week, he proposed to take the Education Bill every afternoon. Some of the evening sittings would be occupied with business connected with the Transvaal Vote.

The following notices of motion on going into Committee of Supply on the East India Revenue Accounts were given:—

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree.—To move: That this House, while viewing with approval the efforts made by the Government of his Excellency Lord Curzon to obtain reports and advice from experts on the subject of starting a scheme of technical instruction for the whole of India, is of opinion that it is desirable, pending the inauguration of a complete scheme, to adopt immediate measures for the preservation, improvement, and encouragement of the existing industrial and agricultural occupations of the people of that country, and to establish classes in connection with existing schools for imparting elementary instruction to students in those pursuits.

Mr. Wylie.—To call attention to the report of the Famine Commission of 1901; and to move: That the Indian Government be encouraged to act immediately on its recommendations, especially those referring to an increase of the means of irrigation; and to make it a special instruction to the Commission now dealing with this subject that it should thoroughly investigate the question of irrigation works for some parts of India on a scale similar to that of the recently constructed works in the Nile Valley.

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To call attention to the recommendations of the Indian Expenditure Commission; and to move: That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the cost of the Parliamentary representatives of the India office, with an adequate staff, should be paid by the United Kingdom by a Vote of Parliament.

Mr. Caine.—To move: That this House view with alarm the steady annual increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drugs throughout India, and is of opinion that the excise system of India is calculated to stimulate intemperance and crime, to increase the poverty of the people, and to diminish revenue from every other source.

INDIA AND THE HOME CHARGES.

On Wednesday, November 5, Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India if he will state the amount to be drawn from India during the present financial year for the Home charges disbursed in this country, as compared with 24,136,800 rx. in the year 1898-99; the amount to be paid here by India in the present year under the head of military pensions and furlough charges, also civil and marine, as compared with budget amounts for 1899-1900 7,138,600 rx. the amount of the India Office salaries and establishment for this year as compared with the 246,000 rx. in the Budget 1899-1900; and the amounts to be paid by India for our diplomatic establishments Persia and China as against the 30,400 rx in 1899-1900.

Lord George Hamilton: The amounts chargeable to Indian revenues under the heads mentioned are as follows in pounds sterling at 1s. 4d. per rupee: Total net home charges—1898-99, £16,091,200. 1902-03, £17,879,500. India Office, including Store Department and Auditors' Establishment—1899-1900, £161,400; 1902-1903, £161,800; military furlough and civil and military pensions—1899-1900, £4,684,900; 1902-1903, £4,829,600; Diplomatic and Consular Establishment in Persia—1899-1900, £7,000; 1902-1903, £3,000; ditto in China—1899-1900, £12,500; 1902-1903, nil.

THE SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY

Mr. Caine.—Asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer: If he is aware that there has been a sum of about £10,000 lying without interest at the Bank of England to the credit of Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company for the last 21 years; that in 1886 this undertaking was vested in the Government of India; that section 54 of the Act provided for the eventual dissolution of the company; that this clause has been inoperative, the last surviving director having died, and that this deposit represents sums distributable, under section 53 of the Act, between stockholders of the company to parties who cannot be traced: and will he, therefore, to prevent this money becoming the property of the Bank of England by this failure of claimants, introduce a Bill causing this money to be paid over to the Paymaster-General.

Mr. Ritchie: I can add nothing to the answer given by my predecessor to a similar question addressed to him by the honourable member on March 13 last.

On going into Committee on East India Revenue Accounts:—

Sir John Rolleston.—To move: That, in the opinion of this House, it is in accordance with the principles of commercial equity that excise, or countervailing duties should be levied on all manufactured goods and not only on cotton goods.

REMITTANCE AND COINAGE OF PRECIOUS METALS IN INDIA.

On Thursday, November, 6, Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India, if he will state the amount of gold remitted from India since February this year, and to what purposes these remittances have been applied; the sums of gold now held in India in the currency reserves, the Government treasuries, and the gold reserve fund respectively; whether any of the latter is deposited with the Presidency banks or otherwise utilised in aid of commerce; the number of rupees (including value of subsidiary coins) issued since the beginning of this year; the total amount of silver imported during the same period, how much of this has been on Government account, and whether this portion is subject to the five per cent. import duty; the present amount of the cash balances in India and England respectively; and what has been, since March 1, the average weekly amount lent out from the Indian Office Treasury in aid of the money market here.

Lord George Hamilton: The amount of gold remitted by the Government of India to this country since February last is £500,000, which has added to the balances held by the Secretary of State in Council. The amount of gold held by the Government of India on Oct. 15 was as follows:—Currency reserve, £5,748,000; Government treasuries, £88,000; Gold reserve fund, £175,000; total, £6,011,000. I have no reason to believe that any of this gold is deposited with the Presidency banks. If it were so deposited it would, of course, be necessary to transfer from the banks to the currency reserve or the treasuries an equivalent amount in rupees, a course which, in all probability, would hinder commerce rather than aid it; but for a considerable time, whenever the mercantile community has desired gold in exchange for rupees, the Government of India has made its own stock freely available. The total coinage of silver in India from April 1 till Aug. 31, 1902, was 7,38,63,603 rs. (£4,925,000). But this includes the coinage of British dollars for use in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, the rupees coined for Native States, and the subsidiary coinage for use in British India. The rupees coined for Native States amounted to about 80,00,000 rs.; but I am not yet in possession of exact figures on this point. The imports of silver into India during the period just mentioned were as follows:—On private account, 5,04,47,857 rs.; on Government account, 51,830 rs. It is provided by law that no Customs duty is leviable on goods belonging to the Government of India. The latest figures for the cash balances in India and England are as follows:—In India, on Aug. 31, 16,93,00,000 rs.; in England, on Nov. 5, £5,062,228. The average weekly amount of loan from the home treasury during the present financial year has been £5,100,000.

PUNISHMENT OF THE 9TH LANCERS.

Mr. Cane asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the entire regiment of the 9th Lancers have had leave stopped until June 1903; whether extra duty has been imposed; and whether sentries have been posted on all quarters and buildings occupied by the regiment, as the consequence of a murdered man being found within the lines; has any communication been received from the Indian Government concerning this affair, and as to whether the last draft which has joined the regiment is included in the punishment, although it was afloat at the time the murder was committed; and can he lay any papers or other information on the table of the House.

Lord George Hamilton: I have no official information upon this subject, but I will make inquiries.

In reference to this matter, on going into Committee on East India Revenue Accounts:—Col. Legge will call attention to the punishment inflicted on the 9th Lancers, and the need for a full and independent inquiry into all the circumstances connected therewith; and to move a resolution.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &C.

Mr. Caine.—Director-General of Education (India).—To call attention to the appointment of a Junior Examiner of the Education Board of England and Wales to the office of Director-General of Education for India; and to move, That, in the opinion of this House, the highest post in the Indian Educational Service ought to have been given to some distinguished member of that service.

Sir James Fergusson.—Red Sea (Lights).—To call attention to the long delay which has occurred in providing the four lights required for the safe navigation of the southern end of the Red Sea and the lighthouse proposed to be placed on the eastern side of the island of Socotra, in the Gulf of Aden; and to move a resolution.

Dr. Thompson.—To ask the Secretary of State for War: Whether seeing that in the recent annual promotion programme for officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving in India names of officers only who have completed six years in India are included, he will say if the Indian tour for officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps has been extended to six years.

Mr. Arthur Elliot.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the disadvantages under which "Purdanishines" labour in India; and whether he will consider the advisability of steps being taken to protect them against injustice by permitting competent women to qualify as their legal advisers.

Sir Charles Dilke.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any information to the effect that on Sep. 5 the Ameer of Afghanistan read in durbar a direct communication from the Russian Government.

Sir Charles Dilke has also notified the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs of his intention to ask whether the above facts are as reported, it being obvious that, in view of the relations subsisting between this country and Russia with regard to Afghanistan, such procedure would be a breach of diplomatic usage.

Mr. Beckett.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he has any official information to the effect that Germany has erected barracks of a permanent character within the International Settlement at Shanghai, whereas the British, French, and Japanese garrisons occupy temporary quarters outside this and the French Settlements; whether Germany has agreed to evacuate this barracks, and to withdraw her troops simultaneously with other Powers; and whether the Government are prepared to take steps as may seem advisable to secure a speedy withdrawal of the troops of all nations from Shanghai and the surrounding country.

Sir John Rolleston.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether, concurrently with closing the mints in British India to the free coinage of silver in 1893, the mints of all, or any, of the Native States were than or subsequently closed; and, if so, will he say in which States the mints have been so closed.

Mr. Caine.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, with reference to the charges incurred in connection with the official Indian visitors in this country for the Coronation, whether the British Exchequer is to pay only charges in respect of the representatives of the Presidency towns and the Provinces; whether the British Exchequer will defray any, and, if so, what charge in respect of visitors who were Indian princes or chiefs; and who will defray the expenses of the Indian military contingent of transport of the troops to this country and back to India, and of the reception held at the India Office on July 4 respectively.

Mr. Caine.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If it is due to the altered significance of the symbol £., as used during the last two years, that while in the explanatory memorandum of the Indian Budget for 1889-1900 the capital liabilities of the Government of India exceed the assets by £53,029,000, in the present year the assets exceed liabilities by only £1,240,000; if not, will he explain to what is the reduction due.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly in the Punjab and at Allahabad and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Negapatam and Belgaum and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 7° in defect of normal at Trichinopoly and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess over the Deccan, along the West Coast from Goa to Bombay, and also at Bellary, Madras, Deesa, Karachi and Sirsa. The temperature ranged from 94° at Surat to 47° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in South Madras and at Mangalore, Sholapur, Bijapur Belgaum and Calicut. Humidity has increased considerably at Colombo and Akola.

Rain amounting to about three-quarters of an inch fell at Trichinopoly, about half an inch at Negapatam and about a quarter of an inch at Coimbatore and light showers at Colombo.

Weather.—A small area of low pressure lies on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Colombo and indicates the probability of strong squally N. E. winds to the W. S. W. of Calicut and to the W. of Colombo. Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon and weather seems to be slightly unsettled in the Bay of Bengal. Local rain is probable in Ceylon and the south of the Madras Presidency.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE NINTH LANCERS' CASE

DISCREPANCIES IN THE EVIDENCE.

OFFICERS THREATEN TO RESIGN.

The "Daily Express" of November 1st publishes the following further details concerning the case of the 9th Lancers:—On the night of the arrival at the station, the men of the regiment were entertained by the 2nd Gordon Highlanders and the Royal Horse Artillery; and on that same night a native who was a regimental cook, named Atu, was so brutally beaten that he died five days after.

When he was picked up on the following morning, Atu said that he had been assaulted by men of the 9th Lancers. His brother-in-law who was with him at the time of the occurrence, said that the assailants were British soldiers, but that it was too dark to determine their regiment.

Grave doubt was thus thrown upon the statements of the ill-used man; but the full inquiry that followed showed even greater discrepancies.

The man was picked up near the mess of the 9th Lancers, and two miles from their barracks. The other cooks said that they heard the noise of the beating and the cries of Atu.

Atu himself made two statements. To one officer he asserted that he was beaten near the telegraph office, half a mile from the barracks. To another he asserted with equal positiveness, that he was beaten near the Royal Horse Artillery lines, which lie a mile in a different direction. His brother-in-law said that he was beaten a hundred yards from the cook-house. Traces of blood were found forty yards from the cook-house.

The other cooks who claimed to have heard the noise of the assault at once ran round to the native headman and reported the matter to him. He referred them to the squadron sergeant-major, but they were unable to find this non-commissioned officer, and they therefore went home.

Now comes a very serious discrepancy. These other cooks stated that the beating occurred at 9.30 and that they were quite positive as to the time, because it was just when gun-fire sounded; and they assert that they went to the headman at once. The native idea of time is notoriously vague, but their positiveness in the matter of gun-fire seems to remove all doubt as to the accuracy of this point.

Now, the headman, who, it must be understood, is a native of very superior class, a man who would be sure to carry a watch, and who has clocks in his house, was quite emphatic in his statements that the matter was not reported to him until between 11 and 11.30.

It may be wondered why Atu was not further cross-examined before his death with a view to eliciting the exact facts from him. The reason for this was that, though he was in a very weak state, the doctors fully expected him to recover; and his cross-examination was put off until he got stronger. However, he collapsed suddenly, and died about five days after the assault. A magistrate who went on purpose to elicit a further statement was too late.

THE VICEROY'S DECISION.

Such occurrences as these are reported direct to Simla. Lord Curzon was first informed that the assailants were supposed to be men of the 9th Lancers, and refused absolutely to alter his opinion that this was the case, in spite of the evidence which we have detailed above.

The whole of the military authorities engaged in the case—and among them was at least one man who is in the public mind regarded as possessing ability and judgment second to no one serving under his Majesty's flag—were against Lord Curzon in this matter, holding that there was nothing to prove that men of the 9th Lancers were implicated, and that the evidence pointed most strongly to the occurrence being a native affray which the natives were anxious to hush up. In support of this theory is the fact that as the regiment had just arrived at Sialkot new cooks and other servants had been taken on, and that there were many disappointed and annoyed applicants about the barracks. It will be remembered that we stated Lord Curzon's representative appealed to the guilty men to come forward and save the 9th Lancers. But his appeal met with no response, and during August the promulgation of the punishment was made.

OFFICERS THREATEN TO SEND IN THEIR PAPERS

The story of the punishment of the 9th Lancers, which was brought to notice in England last month in these columns, adds the "Express," is creating a widespread interest.

As the result of our statement, on Saturday we received hundreds of letters from correspondents, which show how profound has been the impression created by the drastic punishment of loss of all leave meted out to the famous regiment on the mere suspicion that some of its members may have ill-treated a native who died near their lines.

The officers, who are all men of means and in the first flight of society, are threatening to resign, and there is no doubt but that the trouble will yet develop further.

The 9th Lancers are famous for their officers, who while being men of high social position, have never trifled with their responsibilities as soldiers, as the efficiency of the regiment will show.

The army in India is entirely opposed to Lord Curzon on the point.

Below we give some statements made by men of the regiment in their letters to the "Express."

A trooper of C Squadron says:—"We are still being punished, and we are doing night guards twice as often as we used to."

The same man later says:—"Still being punished. . . . I expect we will serve it right out, as they cannot find the right man."

A sergeant writes:—The last draft which joined has had to go in with the punishment. When the native was hammered the draft was on the sea!"

GENERAL BROKEN HEARTED.

A private of B Squadron says:—The general has failed to convince the Viceroy that the punishment is wrong, so we must go through it. The general is broken-hearted . . . after his distinguished war service to be treated so.

An R.H.A. private writes:—The punishment on the 9th has been issued. All leave is stopped until June 1903. The regiment to do extra duty, and sentries are to be posted on all quarters and buildings of the disgraced regiment. It is a rascally piece of injustice. The colonel begged hard for the man, if he really was a Lancer, to come forward and save the regiment. No one replied because no one did it.

A THEORY OF THE CRIME.

Parents are sending us their sons' letters from Sialkot, and all repeat the tale as we gave it last month from an Indian official.

The whole hearted sympathy of all India is with the Viceroy in his endeavour to protect the native, but justice must not be strained to make a conviction.

In this case the evidence is mere assumption, and it is believed that Atu, the native in question, was in reality maltreated by fellow natives in one of the many affrays which arise among the seekers of work on the arrival of a new regiment at a station.

From the circumstances of the case we are led to believe that Atu was more successful in getting promises of work than many others, and if this be so, an amount of jealousy would be aroused which might have ended in rough play, as it often does.

BOND OF FREEMASONRY.

But so great is the bond of freemasonry among natives that if the man was done to death by one of them no tribunal could drag out the truth, as the men would combine with traditional cunning against the loss of work and place which would follow if the crime were traced to them.

It is not uncommon for an attempt to be made to place native crime at the door of British troops, and Lord Curzon seems to have swallowed the bait and come to a decision above the heads of those of his advisers who know the native thoroughly.

The natives of Sialkot, in any case, appear to have got the ear of the native justices, and it is to satisfy these that Lord Curzon took action.

Whether a 9th Lancer committed the crime or not, the punishment is drastic, and a relic of past ages. If traced to a 9th Lancer to-morrow, which is not likely, the fact would not lessen the unfairness of the sentence upon the regiment.

Colonel the Hon. Heneage Legge, M. P. for St. George's, Hanover-square, is proceeding to Delhi for the Durbar, and will meet his old regiment, the 9th Lancers, there. Colonel Legge's return will be awaited with some interest.

The powerful influence of the 9th Lancers is of considerable account if the matter is taken up at home, and in such a connection it is of interest to note that among the officers are sons, brothers, or near relatives of such peers as the Duke of Portland, the Marquises of Dufferin, Northampton, and Cholmondeley, the Earl of Enniskillen, Lord Middleton, Lady Carleton, etc.

We understand that the matter will be privately laid before the notice of one or more of the Cabinet Ministers.

The 9th were the most distinguished of all the regiments in South Africa, and are entitled to both the medals for the war. They have won eight battle clasps, and have both the bars for the long active service medal.

"OFFICIAL" IGNORANCE AT INDIA OFFICE.

M.P.S' COMMENTS.

The reply of the Government to Mr. Caine's question on the treatment of the 9th Lancers deserves to be written in letters of red, says the "Daily Express," as showing the ineptitude of the India Office.

Mr Caine put the following question on Nov. 6.—To ask the Secretary of State for India whether the entire regiment of the 9th Lancers have had leave stopped until June 1903; whether extra duty has been imposed, and whether sentries have been posted on all quarters and buildings occupied by the regiment, as the consequence of a murdered man being found within the lines; has any communication been received from the Indian Govenment concerning this affair, and as to whether the last draft which has joined the regiment is included in the punishment, although it was afloat at the time the murder was committed; and can he lay any papers or other information on the table of the House.

The reply from Lord George Hamilton, which was presented in a written form, was:—

I have no official information on the subject, but will make inquiries.

The case of the 9th Lancers is known to every M. P., and yet Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, who is responsible to the House of Commons for the wholesale method of punishment meted out to the regiment, has no "official" information.

"HUSHED UP."

The inference is that Lord George has heard all about the case, but thinks that it had better be hushed up, and so declares that he has no "official" knowledge of the matter. This is what M. P's interested in the case were inclined to say in the Lobby yesterday.

Should Lord George Hamilton wish to inform himself of the exact position of affairs, we venture to draw his attention to the fact that there is in London at this moment at least one man who is in a position to give him the most precise and definite information.

We refer to Lieut-General Sir Bindon Blood, who is in command of the Punjaub Army, and who therefore must naturally be in possession of the full facts of the case.

But the matter is not to rest. Fortunately, it can be raised on the Indian Budget on Monday next.

Lord Charles Beresford, who naturally takes an interest in the famous 9th from the fact that Lord William—"Bill" Beresford—served in the regiment, will come down to the House with the intention of raising the question.

"It is on all fours with the Sandhurst case," he said last night, "and I am entirely opposed to this system of general punishment. My experience on the quarterdeck and in the barrack-room is that nine-tenths of a crew or a regiment are on the side of discipline.

"That is your mainstay. Punish them all for the fault of one of them, and you see them all against authority and give them a rankling sense of injustice.

"I certainly mean," added Lord Charles, "to take up the matter, and get the India Office to explain the circumstances of the case."

COLONEL LEGGE'S OBJECTION.

Colonel Legge, M. P., ex-colonel of the 9th, was puzzled to know how Lord George Hamilton could be in ignorance of the facts of so notorious a case. He equally objects to the system of general punishment, but is anxious to hear what the Government have to say before intervening in the debate on Monday.

He has however, put down the following motion on the Indian Budget: "Colonel Legge,—To call attention to the punishment inflicted on the 9th Lancers, and to ask the Government for a full and independent inquiry into all the circumstances connected with that fact."

Mr. Caine will also probably speak on the question. He is not a little annoyed by the very peremptory tone of Lord George Hamilton's reply, but feels that the brief for the 9th Lancers is now in good hands, Lord Charles Beresford and Colonel Legge undertaking to raise the question.

There will no doubt be a considerable attendance of service members who will await the reply of the Government before taking further action. What excites particular indignation is the fact that although a draft of the regiment were on the high seas at the time the alleged outrage happened, they are also included in the punishment.

THE MIDDLE EASTERN QUESTION.

RUSSIAN POLICY AND BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS. IN NORTHERN PERSIA.

Writing from Teheran, on Sept. 29, a "Times" special correspondent says:—It is often assumed in England that the financial policy by which Russia has reduced Persia to a state of absolute dependency upon the Russian Treasury is directed solely towards building up her political ascendency. If that were so, those who contend that her political ascendency is not ditrimental to British interests would be justified in regarding it with indifference. But I believe this assumption to be entirely unwarranted. The financial policy of the Russian Government in Persia is inspired by the Russian Minister of Finance quite as much as by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and it is directed towards building up the commercial supremacy quite as much as the political supremacy of Russia in Northern Persia. It is in fact merely part of the comprehensive system of policy to which M. Witte has devoted his great abilities and untiring energy throughout his tenure of office. The impetus which he has given to the development of Russian industry by intensified methods of protection makes it absolutely necessary for him to find new markets for the products of Russian industry. The severe crisis through which Russia is passing as a consequence of over-production under artificial conditions has only served to stimulate his activity. In Persia he has discovered a market in which the advantage of geographical proximity goes far to counterbalance the disadvantage at which such a hothouse growth as Russian industry is apt to find itself placed when in competition with the industry of other countries, and especially with British industry. If to geographical proximity he can superadd other advantages, he may well hope to turn the scales so completely in favour of Russian industry as to drive its competitors altogether out of the field. That its chief competitor happens here to be British industry and that commercial rivalry therefore runs on the same lines as political rivalry, is merely an incident which no doubt adds zest to the game. What is the position, and

WHAT ARE THE TRUMP CARDS

which M. Witte appears to hold in his hand? The chief routes by which British trade reaches Teheran are—by the Persian Gulf—the Bushire-Shiraz-Ispahan route, the Baghdad-Kermanshah route, and the new route via Mohammera, the Karun river, and the Ahwaz-Ispahan road; and by the Black Sea, the Trebizond-Tabriz route. From Bushire to Teheran rates vary from 300 to 360 krans per kharwar of 650lb., or from £18 to £23 per ton. The time of actual transit across Persia is 70 to 90 days, and the total time taken from the United Kingdom to Teheran amounts on an average to six or seven months. The mountain track between Bushire and Shiraz is abominably bad, and much damage is done to all breakable goods. From Baghdad via Kermanshah to Teheran the rates are in favourable circumstances somewhat lower than from Bushire. By the Karun route, which has not yet come into extensive use for the Teheran market, the rates are likely to rule considerably lower, and the few Teheran merchants who have had goods brought up by it have been well satisfied with the experiment. From the Black Sea via Trebizond and Tabriz the rates range between £23 and £26 per ton, and the time taken is 100 to 120 days. On the other hand, the principal road for the import of Russian goods into the Teheran district is from Enzeli via Resht and Kazvin at rates varying from 100 to 135 krans per "kharwar" or £6 to £8 per ton, the time of transit being from 15 to 26 days. In these figures we see at a glance the benefit which Russian trade reaps from the outlay of Russian money on the construction of the road from Resht to Teheran. This is not the only avenue which Russia has opened up, or is engaged in opening up for her trade with Northern Persia. She has already built an equally important road from Ashkabad, on the Transcaspian railway, to Meshed for the Khorasan markets, and from Transcaucasia she has acquired the concession for the construction of a road to Tabriz, joining the Russian road from Resht at Kazvin, and thence branching off southwards to Hamadan and Kermanshah for the markets of South-Western Persia and the adjoining Turkish vilayet of Baghdad. But

THE ADVANTAGES OF GEOGRAPHICAL PROXIMITY

supplemented by a judicious outlay of Russian capital on improved means of communication, are not enough to satisfy M. Witte. The import duties on foreign goods into Persia are at present still requested by the Russo-Persian treaty of Turcoman Chai, Febuary 10, 1828, which provides for a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on goods imported or exported between the two countries either by way of the Caspian or across the land frontiers, and with the exception of Turkey, whose commercial relations with Persia are governed by special and less liberal conditions, the trade of all other foreign Powers having treaties with Persia has been placed on the same footing as Russian trade by treaties securing to them the most favoured-nation treatment. Russia is engaged in preparing a new commercial treaty with Persia which will effectually modify the existing regime to the benefit of Russian imports, but, in the meantime, M. Witte has found means to counteract the present equality of treatment for all foreign goods in the Persian Custom House by special railway rates for Russian products intended for Persia, and by an elaborate system of bounties paid by the Russian Treasury on all Russian goods exported into Persia. Great secrecy is preserved with regard to the precise amount of these bounties, but, as far as I can gather, they work out, roughly, to from 15 to 20 per cent. ad valorem. The Russian manufacturer, it must be admitted, does apparently all that lies in his power to show himself worthy of the support he receives from the State. According to all accounts, he neglects no opportunity of cultivating the tastes of his Persian clients, and for variety, if not always for quality, he often succeeds in producing articles which are much better suited to the Persian market than his British competitor whose intense conservatism will not stoop to any departure from time honoured custom. Fashions vary in every province of Persia, and the Russians do their best to meet all their different requirements, whilst we seek to impose upon the whole country our conception of what ought to be the fashion all over it. However that may be

THE RIVALRY OF STATE-AIDED INDUSTRY

is what we must be prepared to encounter in competition with any country which puts its faith, as Russia does in the most extreme forms of protection. But Russian resourcefulness has devised other methods which it is more difficult to defend, even from the protectionist point of view. I described in my last letter the position which the Banque d'Escompte de Perse now occupies at Teheran as an agency of the Russian Ministry of Finance in connexion with the Russian loans to Persia. That predominant position it uses, without the slightest disguise, for the purpose of ousting British trade from the Persian markets. Not only do its relations with the Persian Treasury give it special facilities for manipulating exchange on Europe for the benefit of Russian trade—a most important factor in all commercial transaction—but the large profits which it derives from its loan operations in Persia—Russia lends to Persia at 6 per cent. money which she can herself borrow at 4 per cent.—enable it also to carry on other operations which no bank, run on purely business lines, could possibly undertake. Loans are made to Persian customers on consignments of goods, so long as those goods come from Russia, on terms which simply set ordinary business principles at defiance, and facilities which they would find nowhere else are granted to new customers on the express condition that they shall import their merchandise from Russia, or, at any rate, not from Great Britain. It is in competition, especially, with the Imperial Bank of Persia, the only British institution in the north, and one of almost vital importance to British trade, that these methods are practised in the most barefaced manner. The incurable apathy of the Persians and the growth of Russian ascendency have long since destroyed the hopes entertained at the time of its foundation that the Imperial Bank of Persia would gradually come to fulfil the functions of a State bank. The one important privilege it enjoys is the issue of bank notes—a privilege of which the value is much impaired by the large specie reserve it is compelled to maintain, not only in Teheran but in its provincial branches owing to the difficulty of making any large remittances of such a bulky currency as Persian silver in a country where transportation has to be computed not in hours but in weeks. Runs on the bank have already been engineered—hitherto unsuccessful—in the hope of bringing about, by the sudden presentation of large numbers of bank notes, a momentary suspension of specie payment which would have furnished a pretext for procuring the revocation of its charter. From the Persian authorities, who frequently even wink at the evasion of the bank note privilege of the bank by native corporations in the provinces, little or no assistance can be looked for. Beyond sundry advances, such as an impecunious Oriental Treasury always stands in need of, the only service for which the Govrnment still relies upon the Imperial Bank is the transmission to Teheran of Customs revenue collected in outlying districts where the Russian bank has at present no agents. Nevertheless, though the larger objects for which the Imperial Bank was created have been so far defeated, the industry and perseverance of its staff and especially the tact and ability of its chief manager, Mr. Rabino, whose personal influence with the Persians and with foreigners of all nationalities has been a most valuable factor have in other respects maintained its credit and position. But the tactics which the Russian bank has adopted are hard to contend with, for the latter, backed by the Russian ministry of Finance, has evidently made it one of its chief objects to drive its British competitor out of the field. For this purpose it is prepared to underbid it or outbid it, as the case may be, in every direction. A gentleman in an independent position here, who is in no way connected with business, tells me that when he wants to draw upon Europe, the Russian bank is always prepared to give him a quotation fractionally more favourable than that at which the Imperial Bank can do business. The Russian bank simply asks him what rates the British bank has quoted, and gives it own quotation accordingly. It is the same think with loans, advance, discount, &c. The British bank has to consult the interests of its shareholders, and cannot afford to work at a loss. The Russian bank consults only the requirements of the policy it is here to carry out, and is quite prepared to incur losses in promoting it.

RUSSIAN TRADE IN THE MARKETS OF NORTHEN PERSIA

thus enjoys, in addition to the initial advantage of geographical proximity, the benefit, first, of relatively easy access to them over roads the construction and maintenance of which would have been impossible without the financial and political support of the Russian Government; secondly of an elaborate system of special rates to the frontier and bounties on export of which the Russian Treasury is willing to bear the burden; and, thirdly, of the vigorous pressure which Russia's political and financial ascendency enables her to exert through the channel of a powerful bank, which is in reality nothing less than a branch of the Russian Ministry of Finance. The result of these organized efforts is already startlingly apparent. Whereas for 1889 Lord Curzon estimated the total value of British trade with Persia (including, of course, Anglo-Indian trade) at £3,000,000, against a Russo-Persian trade of only £2,000,000, the returns prepared by the Belgian Director-General of Persian Customs for 1900-01 put down Russian imports and exports at a total value of £4,501,000 against a total of under £2,000,000 for British imports and exports. On this basis the volume of Russian trade has increased 125 per cent. and that of the British Empire has decreased 33 per cent. These statistics may not in either case be altogether trustworthy, and they would seem certainly to underrate British trade in the Persian Gulf ports. But they do not exaggerate the general trend of trade, especially in the north of Persia, where British imports are steadily and rapidly receding and making room for Russian imports. This is especially the case with regard to cotton goods, until a few years ago the most important of all British exports to Persia. The "Economist" in its issue of September 13 gives as the figures for exports under this heading to Persia during the first eight months of last year and of this year respectively, £699,018 for 1901 and £423,032 for 1902, showing a decrease of nearly 40 per cent, for the current year. I have no hesitation in saying, on the strength of trustworthy information from competent sources, that the decrease for Northern Persia is far greater than that indicated by the above figures, I know, for instance, of a firm here whose dealings in Manchester piece goods have decreased by 80 per cent. in the same period. Russia might well be satisfied, one would think, with the giant strides which her trade with Persia is already making. But there is reason to believe that she is

CONTEMPLATING A FURTHER COUP

which will place her competitors at a still more crushing disadvantage. I must, however, reserve for another letter the important question of the new commercial treaty by which she proposes to supersede the stipulations of the Treaty of Turcoman-Chai. But, as it may be argued that, in dealing at such length with the conditions of trade in Northern Persia, I have dwelt unduly upon a field in which our commerce has always been restricted and subject to great natural disabilities, whilst its present position in other parts of Persia is much more encouraging, it may be well to point out here that my object has been to show, by what has happened in Northern Persia, what we have to expect also in Central and Southern Persia as soon as Russian commercial competition, following the expansion of Russian political and financial ascendency, is extended to those regions under the same system of pressure which is already exerted in the north.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

America—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, Interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Marseille Barcelona interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 23rd November 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	nil	..	....	..	..
Teheran	23	1	5 p.m.	1	23
Suez	23	1	35 p.m.	..	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd November, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	53	0	1
" Karachi	0	20	0	4
" Madras	0	20	0	4

INDIAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

THE FAMINE UNION.

The Indian Famine Union has addressed the following further letter to the Secretary of State for India with reference to its request for an economic inquiry into the condition of Indian cultivators in certain typical villages with a view to measures for the prevention of famine:—

Palace Chambers, Westminster, S. W., Oct. 27, 1902.

My Lord.—I have the honour, on behalf of the Indian Famine Union, to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. R. and S. 2346 of Aug. 28, forwarding copy of a despatch from the Government of India regarding our proposal for a detailed inquiry into the economic condition of typical villages in the famine areas. The Government of India state that, in their opinion, no sufficient cause has been shown for initiating such an investigation. But we are drawn to the conclusion that they have misapprehended the nature of the inquiry desired. They are under the impression that we are seeking statistical information of a "general character," (v. para 4), which will give (v. para 6) "an adequate representation of the condition of the people as a whole," for the purpose (v. para. 9) of framing "positive inductions as to the agricultural welfare of the entire continent." This language shows that our purpose has been mistaken. . . So far from desiring statistical information of a general character regarding the whole empire, the special point of our case is that the proposed inquiry should be restricted to the actual economic facts concerning a few villages in the different famine areas. In the memorial broad generalisations are deprecated, and the need is urged of remedies suited to special local conditions. . . . Taking the village community as the unit of India, we ask for this exact diagnosis of such typical villages as Government may select. Our object is a very practical one, and we desire to learn the real condition of the patient as the first step towards discovering a remedy for his disease. . . . We observe in the language of the despatch some indications that we are supposed to have formed certain expectations as to the result of the inquiry (para. 3); and even (para. 7) that we desire conclusions of a character rather vaguely designated as "unfavourable." If there really be any such supposition by the Government of India it is a mistaken one; and it could hardly have arisen if we had been allowed personal communication with your lordship, or even if the attention of the Government of India had been called not only to our formal resolutions, but to the other documents which were placed in your lordship's hands. We beg to repeat that our object is to arrive at greater certainty concerning facts which constitute the well or ill being of a people. Is it the case, or is it not, that the cultivator has been sinking deeper into poverty of late years? Some assert and others deny it, with equal confidence. No one denies the supreme importance of the question. As one aid in answering it, we suggest an inquiry into the present circumstances of the individual cultivator in various localities. . . . We do not forecast the result of the evidence which we have not got. If it justifies a favourable answer, we should be very glad; but, if unfavourable, can there be any social phenomenon more grave or more important for the rulers of great multitudes to consider? What we desire is that no reasonable method of sifting out the truth should be left untried. . . . We fully recognise the truth of what the Government of India say (para. 11) as to the difficulty of any attempt at inquiry independently of them. On this assumption we have acted from the outset, and for this reason we cannot conclude without again asking to be excused for our persistence in desiring a full consideration by the Government of India of the memorial to your lordship and accompanying documents to which we have referred. Our sole apology is that, like all who have considered the subject, we are deeply impressed with the low condition of great masses of the people in India and we are anxious that every suggestion for its possible amelioration shall be exhaustively considered. . . .—I have the honour to be, your lordship's obedient servant, Leonard Courtney chairman of the Indian Famine Union.

ADDRESS BY SIR H. J. S. COTTON.

Under the auspices of the Liverpool branch of the Indian Famine Union, a meeting was held on Oct. 31 in the Picton Lecture Hall, Liverpool, at which an address on the Indian economic problem was delivered by Sir H. J. S. Cotton, K.C.S.I., who until quite recently was Chief Commissioner of Assam. The chair was taken by Sir Edward Russell. The chairman introduced Sir H. Cotton as one pre-eminently qualified to instruct them upon the Indian Question, a question upon which the English people greatly needed instruction.

Sir H. Cotton said the greatest material boon which could now be conferred on India would be the restoration of her manufacturing industries, and the greatest material calamity was that which had been going on for so many years—the gradual extinction of her manufactures. He could not see why the manufactures of India in the directions in which she had great natural advantages should not enter into her exports. As it was, the ancient manufactures of the country had been thrust out by English competition. In the palmy days of the East India Company a portion of the revenue was set apart for the purchase of manufactured goods for export, but since then the tendency had been to throw the population into the agricultural industries. The old arts in which India had excelled were dying out, and the urban populations had decreased until only some 15 per cent of the population were employed in manufactures, as against 80 per cent. in the United Kingdom. The economic problem of India was the poverty of her people. They were actually and relatively poor, and according to Lord Curzon the average income of the people did not exceed 2 l. per head per annum. The increasing number of famines and the fearful mortality resulting from them were eloquent proofs of this. There was no longer, owing to improved means of communication, actual lack of food, but famine resulted through sheer inability to buy that food. Another source of the poverty of India was the increased drainage of its means in order to pay the requisitions from this country. Before the Mutiny those charges amounted to little more than 200,000 l. Now they amounted to 17,000,000 l. sterling, 9,250,000 l of which were interest on funded and railway debts and 4,450,000 l. on account of pensions paid in England. For this last tax, at least, there was no return, and it could never be to the advantage of Indian to pay this enormous sum annually. Another cause of India's trouble was the artificial change established in the Indian currency—(hear, hear)—which produced surpluses but helped to impoverish the people. These difficulties could never be overcome except by the systematic encouragement of arts and industries and the introduction of mechanical appliances, and these again could not be properly utilised until the children of the soil had been prepared for their use. He admitted that progress was greatly hampered by the national system of hoarding, and better knowledge of the uses of capital was greatly to be desired. Still, always and everywhere arrayed against them, the poverty of the country was their most formidable opponent. The most hopeful scheme was industrial co-operation and organisation for the purpose of raising joint capital. This was a practical proposal but it had a somewhat distant prospect of realisation. The establishment of village banks on a co-operative basis was being attempted. There was a cry for assistance to the internal industries by means of protection, but he thought this the most hopeless aspect in which they could consider the matter. There was undoutedly a growing tendency on the part of the Indians to help themselves, and to prefer home manufactures to foreign imports. He regretfully confessed that the more attention he had given to these problems the greater he had found their insolubility. The essential difficulty always hinged on the absolute dependence of India on Great Britain. Still he had faith in his countrymen, he had faith in the high moral aims of the Government and of the public servants in India, and he had faith in the enterprise and the persistence of the people of India. It was the duty of a wise, energetic and liberal Government to assist, guide, and encourage the action and co-operation of a people among whom the seeds of a liberal education would be firmly planted. The beginnings were small at present, but there was some promise of abundant results. It rested with those who were most in sympathy with the movement to see that the present efforts did not flag, and that their interest in the subject did not dissipate and dissolve into idle words. (Applause.)

POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS CORONATION FETE FUND.

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Amount previously acknowledged	334
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H J	1
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BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE.

The official report of the Conference between the Colonial Secretary and the Prime Ministers of self-governing colonies held during the months of June, July, and August, was issued on Nov. 3. The chief result of the Conference may be thus briefly summarised:—

1. Similar conferences to be held every four years at which questions of common interest affecting the relations of the mother country and the dominions over the seas will be discussed. In case of emergency a special conference to be held.

2. Colonies to be consulted as to treaties entered into with foreign Powers.

3. Increased contributions to the Navy will be made by Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal, and Newfoundland, amounting in all to £238,000 annually. Canada is contemplating establishing a navy of her own.

4. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, and Natal will grant preferential treatment to British goods.

5. In Government contracts preference should be given to colonial products.

6. In view of foreign shipping subsidies, the mail services between the United Kingdom and the Colonies should be reviewed and the existing trade laws revised "to promote imperial trade in British vessels."

7. Important agreements on various subjects, such as provisions for the purchase of cables, the adoption of the metric system, reform in mutual patent relations, shipping subsidies, and preference to the Colonies in the matter of Government contracts.

PREFERENTIAL TRADING.

The resolution on preferential trading sets forth the lines on which the representatives of the Colonies are prepared to recommend it to their respective Parliaments:—

Canada.—The existing preference of 33 1-3 per cent. and an additional preference on lists of selected articles:—

(a) By further reducing the duties in favour of the United Kingdom;

(b) By raising the duties against foreign imports;

(c) By imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

Australia.—Preferential treatment not yet defined as to nature or extent.

New Zealand.—A general preference by 10 per cent. all-round reduction of the present duty on British manufactured goods, or an equivalent in respect of lists of selected articles on the lines proposed by Canada, namely:—

(a) By further reducing the duties in favour of the United Kingdom;

(b) By raising the duties against foreign imports;

(c) By imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

The Cape and Natal.—A preference of 25 per cent. or its equivalent on dutiable goods other than specially rated articles to be given by increasing the duties on foreign imports.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON POLITICAL FEDERATION.

In his opening speech to the Conference Mr. Chamberlain said:—

I may be considered, perhaps, to be a dreamer, or too enthusiastic, but I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion, the political federation of the empire is within the limits of possibility. I recognise as fully as anyone can do the difficulties which would attend such a great change in our constitutional system. I recognise the variety of interests that are concerned; the immense disproportion of wealth and the population of the different members of the empire, and above all the distances which still separate them, and the lack of sufficient communication. These are difficulties which at one time appeared to be, and indeed were insurmountable. But now I cannot but recollect that similar difficulties, if not quite as great have been surmounted in the case of the United States of America. And difficulties, perhaps not quite so great, but still very considerable, have been surmounted in the federation of the Dominion of Canada, and therefore I hold that as we must put no limits to science, as the progress which has already been made is only an indication of the progress which may be made in the future, I hold and say that that these difficulties may be overcome, and that at all events we should cherish this idea of closer union in our hearts, and test above all we should do nothing, either now or at any future time, to make it impossible.

Mr. Chamberlain added:—We require your assistance in the administration of the vast empire which is your as well as ours. The weary Titan staggers under too vast orb of its fate. We have been the burden for many years. We think it is time that our children should assist us to support it, and whenever you make the request to us, be very sure that we shall hasten gladly to call you to our councils, if you are prepared at any time to take any share, any proportionate share, in the business of the empire, we are prepared to meet you any proposal for giving to you a corresponding voice in the policy of the empire.

THE TASK OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

On the subject of naval defence, the idea of framing a general resolution was early in the discussion abandoned, and instead the representatives of the various colonies conferred with the First Lord of the Admiralty in informal private meetings. In a memorandum by Lord Selborne, the following is secured by the resolution passed and thus enumerated:—

In the first place, an increase in the number of modern men-of-war maintained in commission will have been promoted by the aid of British subjects in the Dominions beyond the seas.

In the second place the conditions attached to the various agreements will show how keen is becoming the appreciation throughout the empire of the peculiar character of its naval warfare, and of the fact that those local considerations which find their natural place in military organisations are inapplicable to naval organisation.

Lord Selborne concludes:—The sea is all one, and the British Navy therefore must be all one; and its military task in war must be to seek out the ships of the enemy, wherever they are to be found, and destroy them. At whatever spot, in whatever sea, these ships are found and destroyed, there the whole empire will be simultaneously defended in its territories, its trade, and its interests. If, on the contrary, the idea should unfortunately prevail that the problem is one of local defence, and that each part of the empire can be content to have its allotment of ships for the purpose of the separate protection of individual spot, the only possible result would be that an enemy who had discarded this heresy, and combined his fleets, will attack in detail and destroy those separated British squadrons which, united, could have defied defeat.

MILITARY DEFENCE.

The discussion of the question of military defence—upon which a definite conclusion was not reached—was opened by the Secretary for War, who said, in the course of his speech:—

We should never—either in respect of policy or as to time—on having an enemy who would enable us to make up during the war the deficiencies which we found at the start. In the Boers we had an armed enemy (not an army) shrewd and brave, and provided with good weapons. They neglected at the beginning of the war obvious opportunities, obvious and many opportunities. I mention that face for this reason, that we have to consider what will be the effect if we found ourselves pitted against European troops.

I admit to the full that our levies, that is to say the Yeomanry and other hastily levied troops, differed eminently in their composition and in their military quality

They all improved enormously after some months but no general commanding British troops would have been willing, in the condition in which many of them went out, nor would it have been fair to put them against European troops and the same, in a lesser degree, holds good as regards the Colonial troops sent to our support.

Up to now Great Britain has always been the last in the field. We cannot afford to be the last in the field. If we are forced into defensive action for any of our dependencies, we are bound to be able to strike as quickly or quicker than any other Powers. That is the object of the whole of our present organisation at the War Office, which has advanced most rapidly within the last two or three years, and I sincerely trust that the Colonial Governments may see their way to giving us, in this particular form, the support which they have given us in so unlimited a manner under the circumstances of the last year.

Mr. Broderick added that in case of emergency and in case of different colonies were willing to come to the support of the mother country in such emergency, they should be in a position to do so with a body of troops, however moderate in number, which could be put in line with our own Regular troops against European Powers.

The result of the discussion is summed up in the Blue Book that—

To establish a special force, set apart for general imperial service, and practically under the absolute control of the Imperial Government, was objectionable in principle as derogating from the powers of self-government enjoyed by them, and would be calculated to impede the general improvement in training and organisation of their defence forces, and consequently, their ability to render effective aid, if it should be required. In the result it was [illegible] that it was His Majesty's Government's [illegible] desirable to ask [illegible] any opinion of the Secretary of State for War in the case of those colonies which were disposed to fall in with it, it would be best to do so through the usual channel of official correspondence.

FOREIGN COMMENTS.

As the German Press long ago came to the conclusion that the Conference of British Colonial leaders had proved entirely abortive, the telegraphic summary of the Blue Book is somewhat disappointing, says the correspondent of the "Standard," especially as regards those passages which refer to a system [illegible] of imperial preferential duties. This feeling finds expression in various attempts to minimise the importance of the resolutions. The "Vossische Zeitung" writes:—

The resolutions have for the present only a platonic value. It is significant that the representative of Australia apparently lacked the courage to pronounce on the extent of preferential treatment that might be accorded to the mother land by his country. The Colonies, if they accepted the proposals of the Conference, would run the risk of coming into economic conflict with other States, which would certainly inflict heavy damage on them. The example of Canada is a warning. By preferential treatment of English enterprises, Canada has forfeited the most-favoured-nation treatment in the German market. One most important question is, What can England offer to the Colonies in return for their sacrifices? Under present conditions, nothing at all. At the utmost, Mr. Chamberlain might relieve the Colonies of the corn duties recently imposed, but such relief would practically only benefit Canada.

The "Berlin Post," while admitting that the imperial idea has taken firm root in the Colonies, maintains that the Conference furnishes an illustration of the adage "parturiunt montes nascitur ridiculus mus." In the opinion of the Berlin Conservative organ there has not been a single step of advance in the political sphere, although a number of resolutions relating to the commercial policy of the Colonies were adopted. Particular attention is directed to the statement of Lord Selborne on coast defence, and the following criticism is passed upon it:—

It is, in our view, somewhat rash to declare once for all that the orders of the British Navy in case of war would be to concentrate immediately, in order to defeat the enemy. How would it be if the enemy did not await these tactics, but itself attacked the divided squadrons? Would or could Lord Selborne's plant be carried out in that case?

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

SANDRINGHAM GUESTS TO MEET THE KAISER.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" reports that it is understood in well-informed quarters in the German capital that the Emperor William, during his stay at Sandringham, will take advantage of the presence of several British Cabinet Ministers as King Edward's guests "to discuss with some frankness the relations between Germany and England." We ("Westminster Gazette") learn that among his Majesty's guests will be Mr. Balfour, Mr and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. St. John Brodrick, the British Ambassador at Berlin (Sir Frank Lascelles), Lord and Lady Roberts, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, Count Wolff-Metternich (German Ambassador in London), the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquess and Marchioness of Ormonde, and several others, besides Count von Bulow, the German Chancellor who will accompany the Kaiser.

The correspondent of the American Associated Press at Berlin says that when Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador in London, was in England in August last he told Sir F. Lascelles, the British Ambassador, that the state of English opinion towards Germany caused him uneasiness, and he expressed regret that the British Foreign Office apparently felt as coldly towards the German Government as the public did, inasmuch as it absolutely would not lift a finger to cooperate with German diplomacy in any part of the world.

Sir F. Lascelles, in reply, said that if such had been Count Wolff-Metternich's experience he, too, regretted it, but what, he asked, could English Ministers think when one of them had been treated in the way Mr. Chamberlain had been?

Count Wolff-Metternich's representations to the Emperor regarding British hostility to Germany are supposed, says the correspondent, to have contributed to inducing the Emperor to pay his visit to England.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Marquis de Soveral, Portuguese Minister in London, has stated to a representative of the "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" that the approaching visit of the king of Portugal to England is a private one and has nothing to do with any negotiations about Lorenzo Marques, concerning which integral part of the Portuguese Monarchy the relations between England and Portugal are now, he testifies, more agreeable than they have ever been.

THE DANISH CROWN PRINCE.

Berlin, Oct. 31.—The "Lokal Anzeiger" has the following semi-official comment on the visit of the Crown Prince of Denmark to Germany:—

No practical effects are likely to follow the visit of the Crown Prince of Denmark to the German Court. It cannot be denied, however, that this visit must be interpreted as an emphatic manifestation of the conciliatory and friendly sentiments of the Danish people towards the German nation. This sentiment is clearly expressed by the Danish Royal House, by the Copenhagen Ministry, and by the Danish Parliament, without the North Schleswig Question being touched by the vaguely "rapprochement" to Germany.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

I hear on good authority, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard," that there is no foundation for the rumour that a meeting between King Victor Emmanuel and President Loubet will take place, not at Rome, but at some Italian port. According to trustworthy information, the Italian Cabinet is strongly opposed to the idea of such a meeting at an Italian port, and his Majesty shares their view. Signor Zanardelli, I am assured, would sooner resign than consent to President Loubet's visiting the King else here than in Rome. It would be impossible to give the Clericals everywhere a greater triumph than by recognising the Papal demand that the French President, as well as the heads of other Catholic nations, should not be allowed to visit King Victor Emmanuel at his capital. Were an Italian Cabinet ever to consent to this demand, it would be doing the Vatican an inestimable service, and that without strengthening the France-Italian friendship.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Constantinople, Nov. 2 ("Times")—The French Government threatens to stop the quotation of the 1896 loan on the Paris Bourse unless the Porte forthwith gives MM. Lorando and Tubini a written engagement to pay them out of the proceeds of the conversion. The Porte gave a verbal promise to this effect last month, but hesitates about a written engagement.

Nov. 3.—The Lorando-Tubini difficulty was settled to-day between the Porte and the French Embassy.

THE BALKAN STATES.

RUMANIA AND BULGARIA.

Vienna, Nov. 2.—The Roumanian Government organs publish the following "communique" respecting the approaching interview at Rustchuk between King Charles and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria:—

On Nov. 11 his Majesty King Charles will visit his Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria at Rostchuk. On that occasion an excursion to the battlefield of Plevna is projected. We hail this visit as being of good omen for the friendly relations of the two neighbouring countries, and as a pledge of peace for Eastern Europe. It will be an imposing moment, calculated to inspire elevated feeling, when the victor of Plevna and the Prince of Bulgaria amicably shake hands on the battlefield where the Principality of Bulgaria was founded.

MACEDONIA.

SOFIA, Nov. 2 "(Reuter)".—In the Committee of the Sobranje on the Address, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Dr. Danoff, the Premier, declared that a rising in Macedonia at the present moment that Bulgaria was bound by obligations of good neighbourship to prevent revolutionary bands from crossing the frontier. It was, however, impossible to close the frontier completely. In conclusion, Dr. Danoff stated that all the Powers, with only one exception, were willing to demand the introduction of reforms in Macedonia, and were engaged in discussing the best means of intervention at the Porte.

"Die Zeit" says that the nomination of a Christian Governor of the province of Macedonia is supposed to be the first reform suggested by the Ambassadors in Constantinople, and the names of possible candidates for the post are already mentioned.

Sofia, Nov. 4 (Reuter)—A sanguinary encounter between a Bulgarian band of some 40 men, under General Zontcheff, and a large force of Turkish troops, took place on the 1st inst., at Fakire Tepe, near the Bulgarian frontier. The fight was renewed on the following day, and General Zontcheff, who was wounded in the right thigh, fled into Bulgaria. The band was repulsed and retired into inaccessible forest territory. General Zontcheff, who had his wound dressed at Dubnitza, arrived here this afternoon.

Two French writers of authority, MM. Georges Gaulis and Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, contribute articles to the new numbers of the "Revue de Paris," and the 'Europeen,' concurring in the opinion that unless real reforms be carried out in Macedonia the provinces cannot be pacified and a serious crisis will ere long be developed.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

The Brussels correspondent of the 'Standard' writes on Nov. 5:—Negotiations are being engaged in between the Powers concerning the reorganisation of The Hague Arbitration Court. France and Belgium propose to declare that the French language shall be the official language of the Court, in order to prevent the use of different languages which are not understood by all its members. The proposal is made owing to the fact that, on the occasion of the last controversy between the United States and Mexico, the lawyers spoke English, French, and Spanish.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

OUR AFRICAN EMPIRE.

BIGGER and bigger Africa looms on the political horizon, and many things would be more surprising than that Mr. Chamberlain's visit should result in the establishment of an African Office, on the lines of the India Office, to deal solely with African affairs. Hardly less than four million square miles of African territory have come within the British sphere of influence since the days when a Colonial Secretary declared that England did not want another inch of Africa; and of this vast Empire nearly all is British in deed as well as in name. Egypt and the Egyptian Soudan, where the Union Jack is hardly less firmly planted than at the Cape, extend a million miles, and there are, besides, something like twenty colonies and protectorates which are legally and practically British, controlled by popularly-elected Parliaments, or ruled direct from Downing street.

WHERE WE RULE.

The oldest British possession in Africa is Gambia; the youngest is the Transvaal; and the British flag waves to-day over the following territories:—Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, British Central Africa Protectorate, Cape Colony, East Africa Protectorate, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Natal, Nigeria, Orange River Colony, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Somali Coast Protectorate, Transvaal, Uganda and Zanzibar Protectorate. Only two of the territories are at present ruled by Parliaments; most of them are administered by Governors with Legislative Councils; one of them is still the "property" of a company; and in another a British Agent shares the government with a Sultan.

MILES AND MEN.

It will surprise the ordinary man to know that France has on African Empire greather than our own by a million square miles—greator than our own, that is, if we except Egypt and the Soudan. But nobody but a lunatic would dream of exchanging the British for the French possessions. More than half the French empire in Africa is made up of the Sahara Protectorate—a vast waste of two million square miles, with a population less than half the population of London. Every man, woman, and child in the Sahara Protectorate has a square mile to live upon; but our French cousins, we may be sure, would greatly prefer our Nigerian Protectorate. The contrasts of empire could hardly be more strikingly illustrated than by Nigeria and the Sahara—Nigeria with a density of seventy per square mile, and the Sahara with as many square miles as the lives it supports.

THE WORLD IN AFRICA.

Half the great nations of the earth meet in Africa; Austria, Russia, and America are the only Great Powers which have no foothold there. Long may it remain so. The partition of the Continent among European Powers is shown in this table:—British 2,713,910; French 3,804,974; German 933,380; Italian 188,500; Portuguese 790,124; Spanish 169,150; Turkish 398,000; Egyptian 1,010,000; Separate States 1,491,000; Total 11,499,938. So has a continent been carved up. Every form of government known to man exists in Africa and nowhere else in the world has change come so rapidly and "civilisation" marched so fast.

JOHN BULL'S SHARE OF A CONTINENT.

The British responsibility in Africa has become one of the leading problems of the Empire. Of the two hundred million human beings on the face of the continent, John Bull is responsible for more than all other Governments put together. In spite of the great wastes of Africa, the British flag flies over forty millions of people, and British "influence," in Egypt and the Soudan, touches a hundred millions more. We may be said, therefore, to have in our keeping an African population which rivals the population of all the Russian's, spread over an area greater than Russia by millions of miles. The responsibility for the commercial development of Africa falls chiefly upon us.

"FOREIGN" COLONIES.

The demands of Africa upon British Governments are incessant and increasing, and already the Colonial Office has found itself unable to meet them. Somaliland, the latest centre of strife has been placed under the control of the Foreign Office, and Lord Lansdowne has under his sway enormous territories which properly belong to Mr. Chamberlain's department. "Foreign" Office is a name which is fast losing its meaning, and the present system of administration can only be defended on the presumption that certain of our protectorates are foreign territory.

WHERE LORD ROSEBERY WAS WRONG.

Lord Rosebery, who is not often at fault in his speeches, has need, like mere ordinary men, to take Lord Salisbury's advice at times, and verify his references. It would not be so entirely against precedent as the ex-Premier imagines, if Lord Kitchener were to be made Minister for War. Twice in the nineteenth century, twice in Lord Rosebery's lifetime, we have had a soldier Secretary of State for War. General Peel, a brother of Sir Robert Peel, held the office in Lord Derby's first and second ministries, and held the office, too, with such distinction, and rasigned it in such dramatice circumstanc, that Lord Rosebery should certainly not have forgotten it.

A SOLDIER WAR SECRETARY.

Lord Rosebery has not even the excuse that General Peel was out of harness when he held the post of Minister of War. As a matter of fact he held the office both as an active Army officer and after his retirement from active service. General Peel, whom Lord Salisbury will remember as having been closely associated with him in his first Cabinet crisis, entered the Army three days before Waterloo—a second lieutenant at fifteen years old! He served with the Highlanders and in the Grenadier Guards, was a major of the 69th Foot, and lieutenant-colonel of the 53rd, and in 1858, when he became Secretary for War for the first time, he was major-general. No Minister ever showed a closer knowledge of the needs of the Army or more thoroughly mastered the military situation for Parliamentary purposes, and Lord Derby's choice of him to fill the post again in 1866, when General Peel had sold out of the Army, was very popular.

THE WAYS OF PALL MALL.

They did strange things, even in those days, at Pall Mall. As a vigorous man in the prime of life, Lieutenant-General Peel applied to Lord Panmure, then Secretary for War, for permission to go out to Sebastopol, and his application was refused on the ground that he was too old! Yet he was but fifty-five, and by a strange stroke of irony, Peel was destined four years later to succeed Lord Panmure, not in the ranks of the Army in Sebastopol, but at the head of the Army as War Minister! There is an odd aspect, too, of General Peel's connection with Lord Salisbury. It was with Lord Salisbury (then Lord Cranborne) and Lord Carnarvon that he resigned as a protest against Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, and it had been before Baron Alderson, the judge whose daughter Lord Salisbury married, that General Peel appeared as defendant in a famous case for recovery of stakes from the Jockey Club.

A PAGE FROM A BOOK.

Another novel has come true, and Mr. Tom Gallon may congratulate himself upon having conceived an unlikely situation which has been realised in fact. Those who have read his most famous book will remember the ingenious resource of Tatterley, who, reduced to penury by his own voluntary act, pretending to be dead and bequeathing his vast fortune to a worthless cousin, finds himself in sore need of money to help a dying girl. By a masterly stroke of business Tatterley turns £500 into ten times that figure—£500 which he has stolen from his own fortune. Mr. Gallon makes his hero return the money he has "stolen," thus leaving him with £4,000 of untainted gold. It is not a hackneyed situation for a novel, yet it has come true in real life in Vienna, where a thief has just returned £280 he stole not long ago, which he has managed to turn into £28,000.

HONEST THIEVES.

Tatterley and his living double are not the only honest thieves in the world. Pirates at Canton have been known to return their "takings" from the poorer passengers on board the vessels they seize, and it is recorded in Consular reports that on one occasion these gentleman villains overpowered the crew of a ship and borrowed the vessel for one of their expeditions. Returning the launch undamaged, the pirates expressed their regret to the skipper and offered to pay for the use of the vessel! It was a Turkish brigand who sent a cheque for some hundreds of pounds to the widow of a soldier he had shot, and a smaller cheque to compensate a lady captive for the fright the incident caused her.

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1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
13	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
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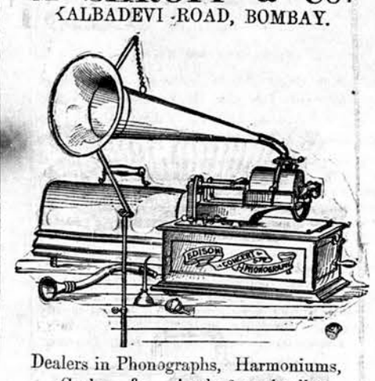
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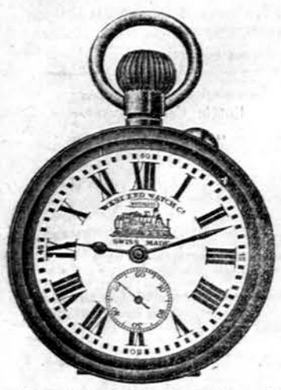


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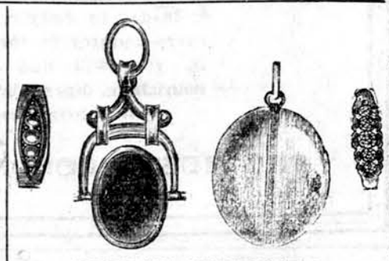
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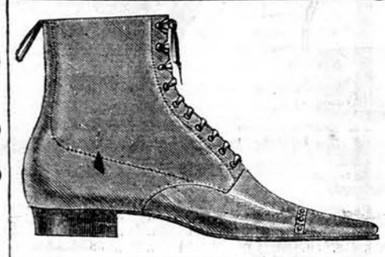


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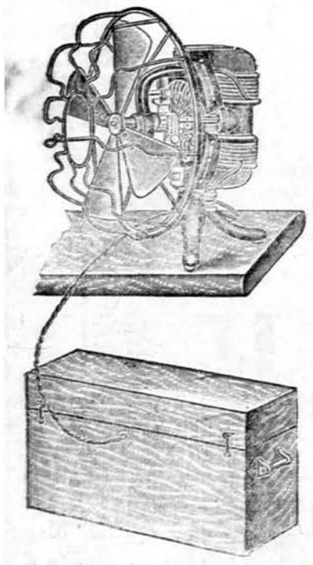
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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

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THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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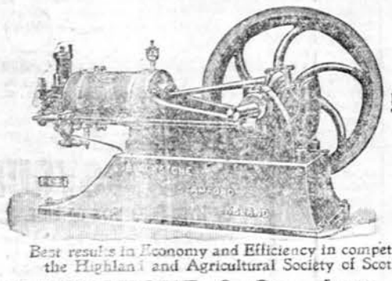
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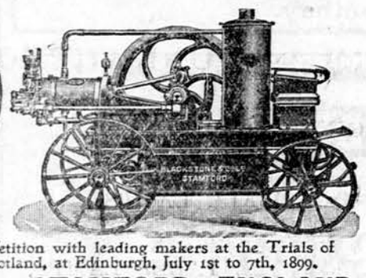
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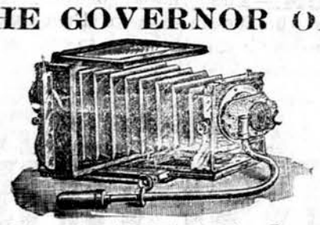
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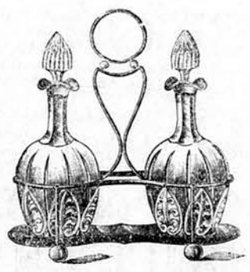

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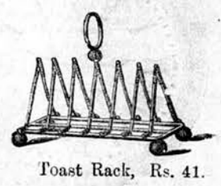

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6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 25.

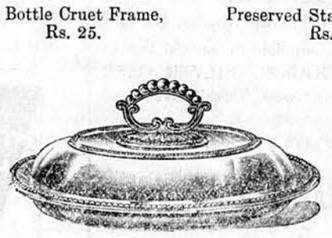

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1 " " 29
1½ " " 38


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1 " " 21
1½ " " 29

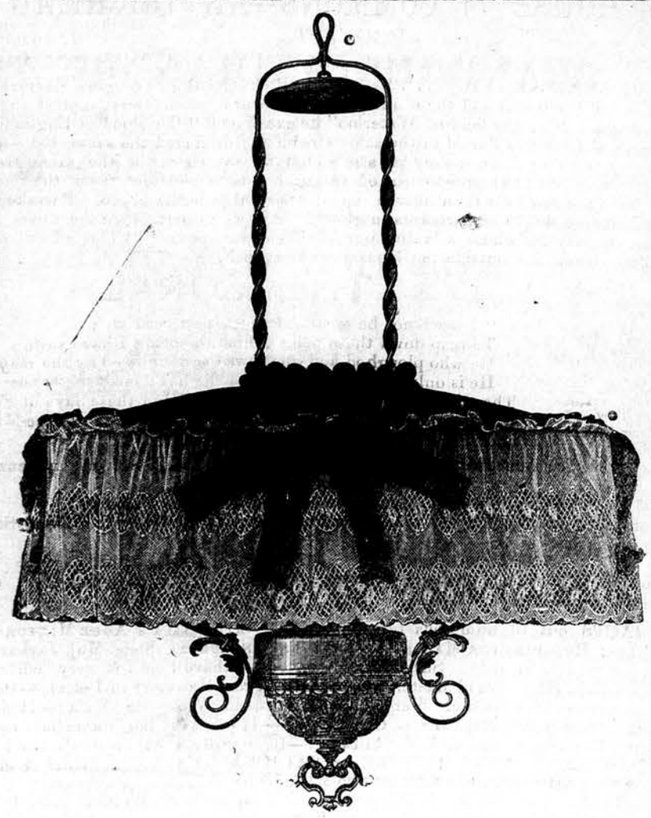

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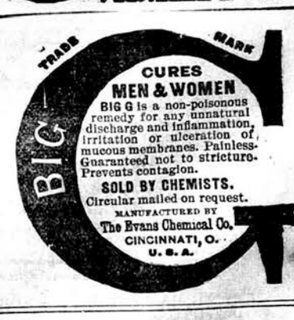
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